



VOL. 5

CALGARY, CANADA, NOVEMBER 20, 1909.

No. 13.

# SEAL OF ALBERTA

## "THE FAULTLESS FLOUR"

No idle boast  
Supports this name,  
But "One Hard" Wheat,  
Alberta's Fame.



# THE CALGARY MILLING CO. LIMITED.

## CALGARY, ALTA.



# International Gasoline Tractors

## AND QUICK ACTION

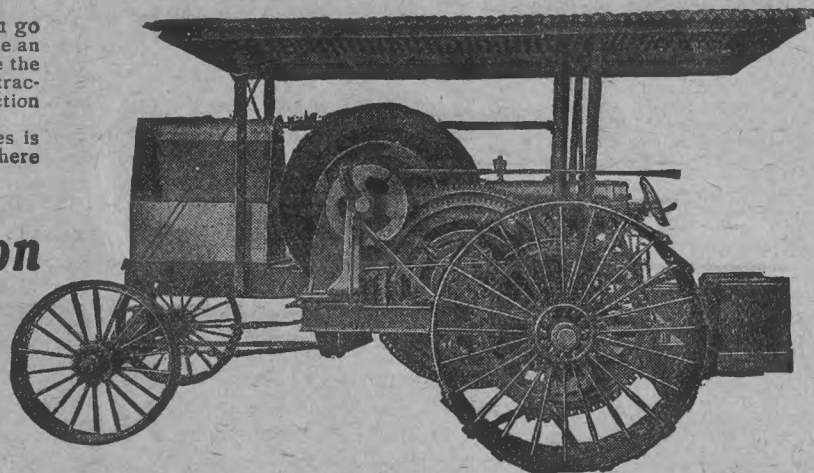
**R**EADINESS for work is just one advantage which International gasoline tractors have over steam tractors. There are plenty of others, but readiness for work is worth thinking about. You don't have to wait to get up steam. There's no time wasted in building the fire. There's no coal or wood or water to haul and no need of a tending wagon. It's a "touch-and-go" matter with the International gasoline tractor. It is ready whenever you are; and when you shut off the power you shut off all fuel consumption that same instant.

The International gasoline tractor is adapted for all work. It can go anywhere and do anything that the steam tractor can. You don't need to be an engineer to run it. You don't need a fireman. It is worth something not to have the flying sparks around. It's light weight, compared with the corresponding steam tractor, is a big point when you consider that you must frequently take your traction engine over insecure bridges and rotten culverts.

That the International gasoline tractor is well adapted to all farm uses is shown by the outcome of the agricultural-motor contest at Winnipeg last July, where steam and gasoline tractors were in competition.

### The Gasoline Tractor That Won the Winnipeg Gold Medals

GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS A  
GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS B  
GOLD MEDAL IN SWEEPSTAKES



The traction engine is to play too important a part in the agricultural development of Canada for you to make a mistake in your purchase. You are invited to look into the merits of International tractors. The International local agent will be glad to furnish you with catalogue and particulars. If none in your town, write to the nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branch Houses:—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.

**International Harvester Company of America**

(Incorporated)

**Chicago, U. S. A.**

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Subscribers will have the remainder of this year included in next year's subscriptions.

**FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, CALGARY, CANADA**

# FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

## AND GRAIN GROWERS' GAZETTE

VOL. 5

CALGARY, CANADA, NOVEMBER 20, 1909.

No. 13

### Farm and Ranch Review

FRANK S. JACOBS,  
Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 per year.

Special clubbing offers frequently  
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Notify us if the paper does not reach  
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Advertising rates—6 cents for agate line.

In order that this paper may be of the greatest value to readers, its columns are open to the free discussion of subjects that are of interest. Whatever anyone may think other farmers would be interested in, we would be glad to have for publication.

Write us your opinions upon any topic  
that interests you.

#### TERMINALS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In the efforts of the organized farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to secure control of Lake ports elevators there is a lesson for the farmers of Alberta and British Columbia. We have been so anxious to develop the Pacific route for exporting grain that we have taken any pronounced position with respect to the ownership of the terminals. It has been "anything for the Pacific route," but who will build and control the terminals. So far nothing definite has been done toward furnishing terminal storage at the coast, but we have the authority of the C.P.R. that when there is a demand for storage it will be forthcoming. This presupposes that the dissatisfaction which has developed in eastern shipping circles will not exist with the western route. But is this a safe supposition?

Before anything is done one way or the other the United Farmers of Alberta should express themselves definitely upon the matter, and in the light of former experience it would be the part of wisdom to pronounce in favor of government of terminal storage facilities and not only pronounce but work for it.

It is quite within the range of probabilities that if the Government provided storage facilities at the coast it would be the most effective agency in developing an export trade for our wheat via Vancouver.

\* \* \*

#### THE NEW LARGEST SHIPPING POINT.

The season of 1909 has been remarkable for several things in the crop situation, but probably the most remarkable of all is the change in location of the largest wheat shipping point. This distinction has rested upon only a few places, the honor for the past few years being Weyburn's,

a town on the Moose Jaw-Portal section of the C.P.R. It is safe to say that even those most familiar with crop conditions in the west would hardly guess the largest shipping point up to November 15th (the time of writing) in fifty guesses. Swift Current has never before shipped grain in any considerable quantities; in fact, the district about there has always been regarded as purely a grazing country, yet up to the 15th inst. she had shipped over 600,000 bushels, and is still going strong, so that by the end of the season she will run over a million.

Circumstances such as these illustrate the rapidity and intensity with which the country is being settled up, and give one an idea of the work required to supply the new districts with transportation facilities.

Doubtless farmers are bringing grain in from long distances, 50 miles away probably, as the country to the south is open and fertile. In a short time the extension from Weyburn to Lethbridge will run through this district, and some other point will become the largest initial shipping point. Not the least disturbing element in the transportation problem is the variation in the amount of grain marketed at a given point, owing to additional railway service in the near neighborhood.

Other districts will congratulate Swift Current and surrounding country. The people there are coming into recompense that has been somewhat delayed. Many the proud distinction of being the largest grain shipping point long remain with her.

\* \* \*

#### CO-OPERATION ON TRIAL.

The eyes of the province are turned upon the farmers of the Red Deer district, who are endeavoring to put into practical operation a system of co-operative selling of farm produce. The effort is one of the most laudable and deserving that an organized community of producers could turn their attention to. The waste in connection with the marketing of farm produce is something lamentable. Farmers this fall were selling eggs to the local store for 20 cents a dozen when consumers not 100 miles away were paying 35 cents, and in butter the spread was in some places as great and in others greater. The effect of such heavy toll as this is to discourage production, curtail consumption, and induce more and more men to engage in the distributing business.

Co-operative selling organization would not only tend to equalize prices between producer and consumer, but would also operate to place on the market a better graded, more uniform

quality of produce—a condition much required in any newly-settled district.

But whether or not the organization at Red Deer is a success depends almost wholly upon the management. It requires a singular capacity to manage such a concern. Even with the advantage of the large dairy produce output of the district as a basis upon which to build up a trade there will be an exceptionally large amount of other produce that will have to be gathered and handled to make the organization thoroughly successful and popular. And in addition to a careful management there must be a strong loyal public opinion.

#### WHOSE MONEY?

Within the last few weeks a large number of our readers have renewed their subscriptions and expressed their pleasure at the change from a monthly to a semi-monthly and with the improvement in every department of the paper. Such response is most encouraging. In this connection there is one thing upon which we wish to caution our readers, and that is to sign their letters plainly, give their post office address, and state whether or not they have been getting their mail at any other post office. At present we hold about twenty letters that have reached us either not signed or without post office address or whose names are not on at the post office from which the letter was written. If any person who has sent us money finds that the date on the label on his paper has not been advanced after the December 5th number, we will be glad to hear from him.

#### MARKETING AND MONEY.

One would have thought to have heard the complaints of the elevator men all fall that farmers were not getting out any wheat, and the supposition would have been borne out by the fact that there has been scarcely any complaint of car shortage. But the fact remains that farmers have been marketing, the total amount shipped out this year exceeding that of any previous season by many million bushels.

There is one significant fact, however, in connection with this year's marketing, and that is that farmers are patronizing the commission mer-

chants more than ever before, leaving the local elevators to pick up a few odd loads. It seems to be a case of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind. It came to the farmers as a might injustice the discovery that there was such a wide spread between street and track prices when the elevators handled practically all the grain. The loading platform has proved one of the best educators that the grain growing community ever had.

For a time it was suspected that very little of the grain being shipped was being sold, and the cry went up that farmers should not hold wheat in store with debts to meet, that it was rank speculation with the other man's money, that it was foolish to put wheat in store where it becomes "visible" and expect the price to go up; but when the first of November came around, the date upon which most of the accounts for warehousing and other supplies fell due, it was obligations better than ever before. True, they may have raised the money on their storage tickets or have borrowed from the bank, but the fact remains that they financed themselves, discharged their obligations, and can look forward to a prospect of fair prices until all of the 1909 crop is marketed.

\* \* \*

#### AMERICAN APPLE CROP.

Thirty-five million barrels, or 12,000,000 barrels more than in 1908, is the estimated apple crop of the United States and Canada this season.

The quality of the product east of the Mississippi river is not as good as last year, but the crop will be much larger and probably more profitable. The yield in the states west of the Mississippi is higher than in 1908, and the fruit is of better grade.

The International Apple Shippers' Association has issued an official statement that the crop in the New England states is 20 per cent in excess of 1908, while the yield in the central states is 7½ per cent. below last year, and the middle western states report a crop double that of last season, when the yield was light.

Growers in the southern states report a crop of from 125 to 150 per cent. larger than in 1908. The Pacific group will have a similar crop than last year, but the decreases in Idaho, Washington and New Mexico are more than made up by the big yield in Colorado, so that the western crop will be fully as large as the previous season.

Losses are shown in reports from New York, New Hampshire, Kansas and Oklahoma. Michigan and Wisconsin and other states have gains. The Dominion of Canada, not including Nova Scotia, shows a gain of 75 per cent., and the crop in the province of Nova Scotia is fully as large as in 1908, when a bumper crop was harvested.



# THE HORSE

Write the Editor a letter on what you would like to see published under this head.

Sale of Clydesdales at Lacombe on the 23rd.

\* \* \*

Not so many horses being imported the last few weeks.

\* \* \*

Horses are good property, but judging by the interest in and enquiry after British gasoline tractors one would think it would pay better to import machines than horses.

\* \* \*

Robert Campbell, of Olds, has placed an order for a carload of young Clydesdale fillies bred in Ontario, with T. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont.

\* \* \*

A horseman from Scotland is in Eastern Canada picking up a consignment of driving horses for the markets of Great Britain. It is claimed by some horsemen that to ride behind the average British driving horse is a species of homicide.

\* \* \*

Throughout the country there are a lot of people carrying out the "toughening up" theory on weanlings. It is the proper thing to give all kinds of horses plenty of outdoor exercise, to not house them in stuffy stables, but weanlings should be well fed on grain and clean hay and sheltered from the cutting winds or damp snows.

\* \* \*

Prof. Carlyle, who had charge of the live stock at the Alaska Yukon Exposition, spent a few days in Alberta after the show and visited George Lane's Bar U ranch, where he says he saw 50 mares that could not be equaled in any other bunch.

\* \* \*

The executive of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association will allot \$2,000 to supplement prize lists in Ontario. Residents of other provinces who are interested in Clydesdales just think it over.

\* \* \*

The auction sale of registered Clydesdale, Hackney, and grade horses held by Will Moodie on November 3rd proved quite satisfactory. Twelve Clydesdale mares, some with foals, sold for an average of \$331, one horse foal by Sonnie's Best bringing \$280; eight Hackney mares, some with foals, averaged \$317, the horse foal by Glenlyon and out of Glitter bringing \$300. The grade stuff averaged \$116. Mr. Moodie is considering importing some pure-bred stock.

\* \* \*

The judges of horses at the International show in Chicago the first week in December are:

Percherons—William Bell, Wooster, Ohio; Chas. R. Kirk, So. St. Joseph, Mo., and Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia. Clydesdales—Prof. W. B. Richards, Fargo, N.D.; Andrew McFarlane, Polo, Ia., and Geo. Hutton, Madison, Wis.

Shires—A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia.; J. F. Meyers, Herbert, Ill., and Edwin Hobson, Clifton, Ill.

Belgians—J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill.; A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Ia., and Eli Sprunger, Decatur, Ind.

Draft horses in harness—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Soda Springs, Ida.

\* \* \*

The season of the year is upon us when the stallion is likely to suffer for want of a chance to use his muscle and bone. Idleness is a slow way to kill a horse, but it is certain. True, it may not be the direct cause of death in many horses, but the lack of steady and severe exercise slowly undermines the constitution of any animal. To be kept in a stall or corral day after day with plenty to eat and drink and not enough to do to keep the bodily functions active and healthy and the temper quiet and con-

tented is about the worst treatment a stallion could get. Wherever possible a stallion should get some work in harness every day. It will keep his digestion active, his lungs strong, and his muscles hard, making him fit for his regular work in the spring.

\* \* \*

## THE LOW FEE BUGBEAR.

A reader writing from across the line says: "Why cannot the horse breeders' associations get together to cut out this system of guaranteeing a colt to stand up and suck. It is an injustice to the horse and a foolish piece of business for the owner. Horsemen in this country are going broke by it. People do not take care of their mares or foals when bred on these terms."

This system of the stallion owner guaranteeing a foal to stand and suck or a "galloping foal," or no pay, is one that should long ago have been forgotten. It savors of the time when horse breeding was on the same basis as horse dealing. The stallion was usually not worth much as a sire, but if he could earn anything in addition to the work he did, his owner was that much the better off, and his trouble had been practically nil. Horse breeding as a business is now on a higher plane. Stallions that are kept for service are usually the best specimens to be found, and with few exceptions are pure bred. They represent a good sized investment, and business methods are required in their management to keep their owners from going "in the hole" by having them around.

Any person who to-day offers to guarantee a galloping colt, either has a very poor horse or the country is so short of patronage that he is driven to desperation. In either case, he should put his horse into the collar, where his energies will be more certain of remuneration.

As between the returns from a working horse and a stallion whose foals are guaranteed to stand up, the difference is in favor of the former. There are very few horses kept in breeding condition the year around, that can be stood for less than \$10 for season mares, and when a man pays from \$1,500 up for a stallion it takes \$15 fees or higher to cover expenses and return the investment.

It has not been our experience to come in contact with many stallion owners who practise guaranteeing living foals, but there are districts where it is far too hard to set a reasonable fee, and equally hard to collect it. One of the first steps in breeding improved horseflesh is to be prepared to pay a fee for a good stallion.

\* \* \*

## HORSES DOING CARTAGE WORK.

When one asks why weight is so important in draft horses the experts generally reply that in the markets where prices are highest weight is the first thing demanded. Buyers of heavy horses are men engaged in heavy city teaming and in the logging business. Not having many big cities, Western Canada has not got a very big supply of heavy horses engaged in city teaming, and the smaller the city the smaller as a rule is the average horse used to do its dray work. Winnipeg and Vancouver are the big western cities that make the largest demand upon our heavy draft horse stock, and in few cities on the continent is there as good a class of heavy horses as used in Winnipeg if indeed there is a city with as good.

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

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Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

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BUNCHES OF  
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SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

## The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

## NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. HAYMOND, Prop., Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, Mont.

## USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—E. C. CHASE, Training Stables, 990 Jennings Street, New York City.

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**The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## Balgreggan

## Stock

## Farm



A new importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies has just arrived from Scotland. Intending buyers will be given a wide range of selection. Such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Montrave Ronald, Everlasting, Baron Hood, Dunure Freeman, Flash Sturdy, Earl of Angus, Baronson, Sir Hugo, represented by the stallions; and the females are by Benedict, Golden Crown, Baron o' Bucklyvie, Marmion, Crown Derby, Craigencallie, Urieside, Look Out, etc.

On top of this Excellent Breeding is the Best of Individuality.

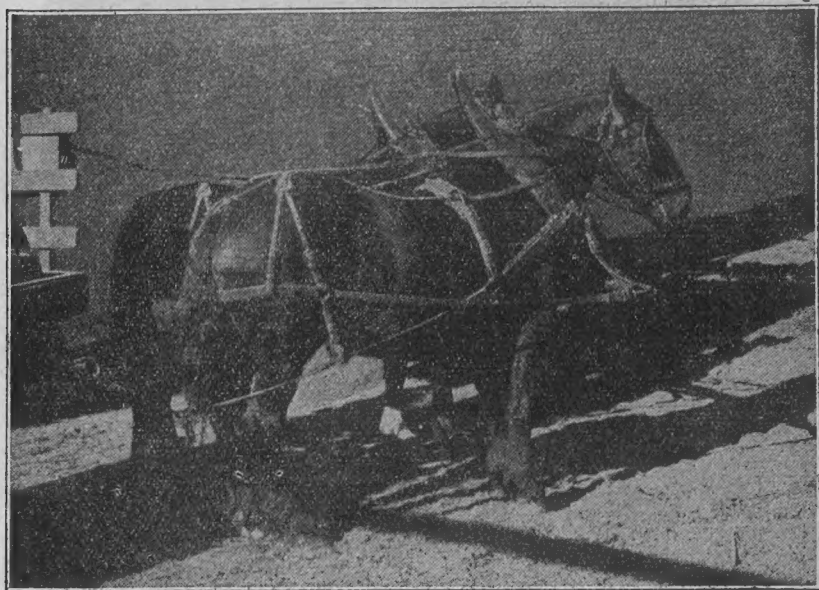
A few Canadian bred stallions and females also on hand.

Prices as low as cash buying can make them. No commission men to pay.

**John A. Turner, BOX 472 Calgary**

Balgreggan Stock Farm, 6 miles south of Calgary. 2 miles from Turner.





The Blocky, Solid Pure-Bred Percheron at Dray Work in Calgary.

The manager of the Manitoba Cartage Co., the concern that does the freight handling work for the C.P.R., is one of the best judges of horses to be found, nor is he bound by any breed preferences, consequently the horses he selects are models of draft usefulness. To supply his needs he is all the time scouring the country to pick up its best big, sound geldings.

In Vancouver the wholesale business is not so large as in Winnipeg, consequently the number of heavy dray teams is not so large. In Calgary there is quite an exceptionally large cartage business considering the size of the city, and as a result there is a steady market for heavy horses. The movement in this market is kept up by the steady drain upon the cartage stables by the demand from the lumbermen, who prefer young western horses hardened by the cartage work to other classes, especially as they can be more easily picked up.

#### Cartage Work at Calgary.

The bulk of the cartage trade in Calgary is carried on by the Pacific Cartage Co., This concern has a stable of some 80 odd horses at work. A stable of 80 selected heavy horses holds some interest for anyone interested in the equine tribe.

These horses are mostly bought at three and four years old from Alberta ranchers and farmers. They are worked on the drays for two or three years, and by that time go off to the woods, to Vancouver, or if

they stay longer on the streets, because of unfitness for the woods or larger city work, they go back to the farms.

#### Weight a Trouble Saver.

In buying these horses only those weighing over 1550 lbs. are taken, for unless a horse has weight when he finds himself hitched to a 2800 pound dray loaded sometimes up to seven tons there is trouble for him. It doesn't matter how willing he may be, that load will be his master.

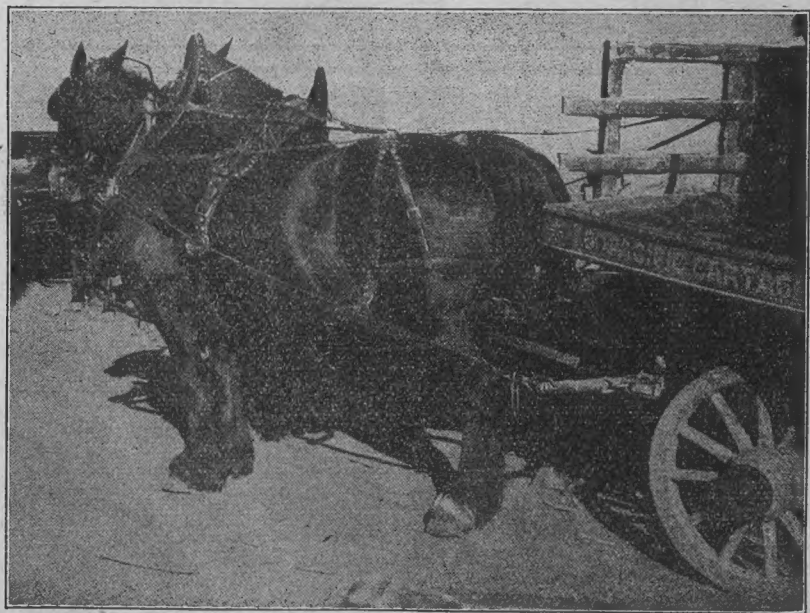
That the country does not produce enough of these big horses is the chronic lament of the Cartage Co. The Calgary stables could have sold many more sound, big horses for \$500 a piece, and this looks like good money.

#### Heavy Horse Districts.

Buyers of heavy horses get to know a few things. One impression is firmly fixed in the mind of the manager of the Pacific Cartage Co., and that is that in a section near Red Deer there is a larger percentage of big, sound, heavy horses than can be found in any other part of Alberta. It is also a fact that where these horses are found colts are kept fatter in winter and otherwise have better care than is generally accorded.

#### Breed and Size.

Most of the horses used are grade Clydes, but some have Percheron blood. In fact there are both pure-



Pair of Pure-Bred Clydesdale Mares Doing Cartage Work in Calgary.

## The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and Importer of Choice Clydesdales. Young Stock always for sale, both male and female. My Prices will be found low for quality of Stock. No commission men to be paid.

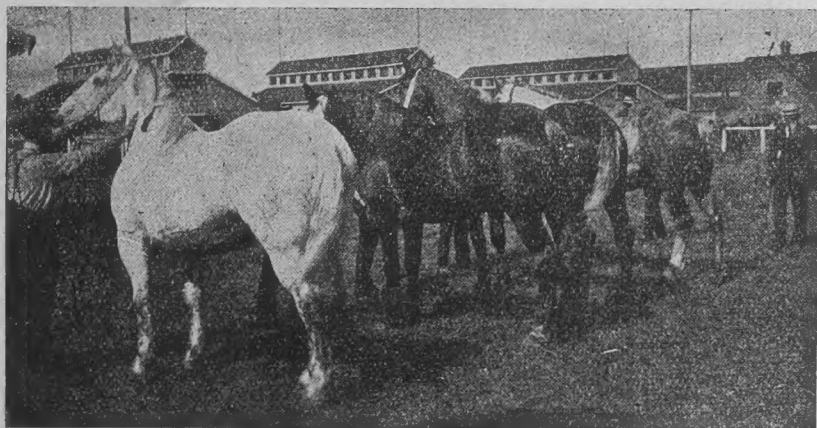
### JOHN CLARK, JR.

Box 127 GLEICHEN - ALTA.

## Imported Clydesdales

I am in a position to supply the Best Clydesdales that can be bought—Stallions, Mares or Fillies. Best of connections in Scotland. New Importation just arrived, headed by the Champion **GLENDAL**. Quotations cheerfully given.

A. M. Ledingham - - Lacombe, Alta.



## AT THE HEAD OF THE CLASS

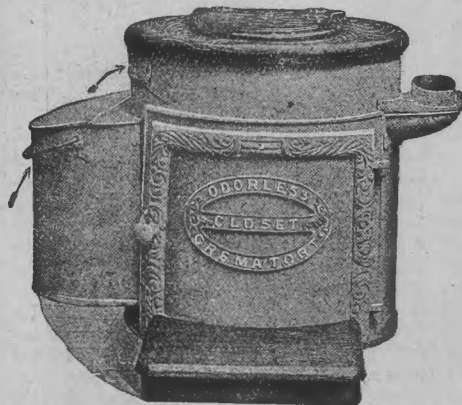
Is where you will always find the

### Bar U Percherons

Best selected breeding stock mares, fillies and young stallions. Demand is keen. Stock does not stay long. Inquire for prices.

GEO. LANE & CO., - PEKISKO, ALTA.

## Put One Of These In Your Home



The Comfort and Health of your family is secured by the use of the

### ODORLESS SANITARY SEWAGE CREMATORY

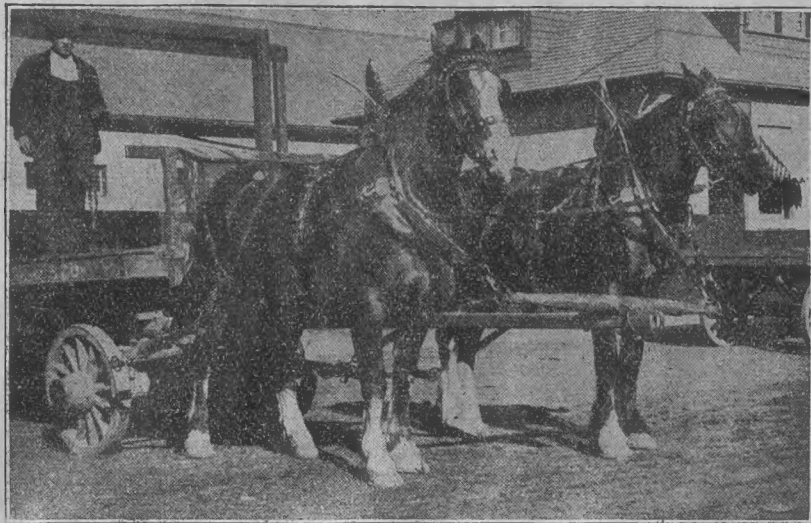
May be set up in any part of the house Absolutely clean. Impossible for smells to escape.

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Short, Thick Muscles is the Main Thing in a Dray Horse—Breed is no Consideration.

bred Percherons and pure-bred Clyde at work now in drays. It's not a case of breed, but of weight and strength.

"I am not sure," said Mr. Stein, manager of the Pacific Cartage Co., "but what importers pay too much attention to quality, fine bone, and all that sort of thing. That's all very well if there is weight, but if there is not over 1,600 pounds of horse quality and fineness are no more use than music and prayer in handling the dray business of a city. Get weight, and then get more of it."

#### In the Stables.

To keep 80 horses in working order is something of a task. A man has charge of the stable, and for every two-horse team there is a teamster. The horses are fed hay, oats and bran and boiled barley once a week. This takes a little over 30 bushels of grain a day.

With so many horses in a stable and with such hard work one would suppose that there would be considerable sickness, but this is not the case. The stables are well ventilated and the feeding is regular. By having a system of watering before feed-sticking to that system very few horses get off their feed.

The horses are kept hitched about ten hours each day. The work consists of moving all kinds of freight to and from the freight sheds. The drays weigh about 2,800 pounds, and are usually loaded from 3 to 7 tons.

#### Keep Feet Sound.

When brought in at night the

horses' feet are packed with wet clay, as the floors are hard and dry and tend to draw the moisture out of the hoofs.

The following is a list of losses paid by the British-American Live Stock Association, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., from October 1st, 1909, up to November 1st, 1909:

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| M. C. Connally, V.S., Vegreville, Alta. ....  | \$ 700.00  |
| George Silzer, Balgonie, Sask. ....           | 100.00     |
| H. C. Foster, Vancouver, B.C. ....            | 100.00     |
| Janse Bros., Stettler, Alta. ....             | 133.00     |
| Alister Pryce, Wawota, Sask. ....             | 100.00     |
| Jno. E. & M. W. Jones, Granum, Alta. ....     | 1,000.00   |
| C. W. McGillvray, Vancouver, B.C. ....        | 500.00     |
| W. L. Thompson, Spring Coulee, Alta. ....     | 1,000.00   |
| Karl Leibel, Pilot Butte, Sask. ....          | 150.00     |
| Y. Onagi, Vancouver, B.C. ....                | 266.00     |
| Joseph Thompson, Chilliwack B.C. ....         | 15.00      |
| B. C. Fyke, Moosomin, Sask. ....              | 100.00     |
| Lynn Valley Lumber Co., Lynn Creek, B.C. .... | 250.00     |
| John Butenscheon, Fillmore, Sask. ....        | 100.00     |
| D. D. Reney, Swift Current, Sask. ....        | 120.00     |
| Wm. J. Wellwood, Rouleau, Sask. ....          | 100.00     |
|                                               | \$4,734.00 |

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216 9th Ave. East, Calgary.



Combination of Weight and Strength; Winners of Second Prize at Calgary Spring Show.

When you write advertisers, just mention this paper.

## Registered Belgian Hackney Stallions and Hereford Cattle

# FOR SALE



## Baxter-Reed Ranching Company, OLDS, - ALBERTA.

### Bryce Wright, Ailsa Stock Farm, De Winton

Has in hand some good Oxford Down Rams for sale, bred from the Champion flock at Calgary and New Westminster. Prices from \$15 to \$40.

## Glenalmon Shorthorns

The Breed that will raise the average of the Cattle of Alberta is the Shorthorn, and of the Shorthorns my Herd is the recognized best in Alberta. Make selections at any time. Quality the highest. Prices lowest

C. F. Lyall - - - Strome, Alberta



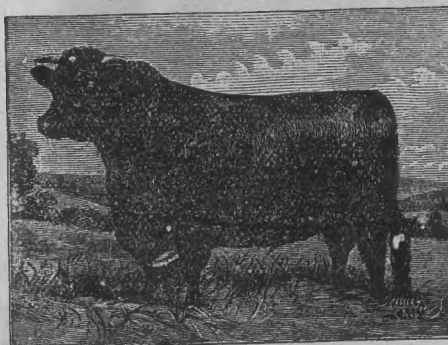
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JOHN RAMSAY  
PRIDDIS, ALTA.

# LIVE STOCK

Readers are asked to write letters describing their stock, methods of feeding and breeding, and tell of any scheme or device that they have found handy.

Stockmen report better service from the C.P.R. in the handling of this year's shipments than they have ever before known.

\* \* \*

Herbert Anderson, of Millarville, has bought from Bryce Wright, of De Winton, 54 head of his high grade Shorthorn cattle as advertised in the "Review." The "ad" worked up the deal.

\* \* \*

Quite a number of cattle are being put up throughout the country for winter feeding. Lots of coarse grain, plenty of hay where prairie fires did not run, and a fairly firm tone to the market are conditions that should make feeding quite general.

\* \* \*

Not long ago a Montreal market report quoted "good fat hogs" at a considerable advance over anything else in the hog line. This is quite a come down for the much lauded bacon hog which a paternal Government has tried so hard to persuade the unsuspecting farmer to raise.

\* \* \*

Why is it that in Eastern Canada where the extreme type of bacon hog prevails it seems to require constant persuasion and whole books of intricate statistics to keep the farmers convinced that they can afford to raise hogs, while through the Central States where he does not nothing short of an injunction from the Supreme Court could stop them raising hogs?

\* \* \*

The Alberta Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association is having published a second edition of the bulletin, Sheep and Swine Industries in Alberta, together with a list of breeders of pure-bred sheep and swine in the province. Breeders are asked to communicate with the secretary, E. L. Richardson, Calgary, giving him their present addresses and the numbers and breeds of stock kept. This bulletin will be widely circulated and should be of considerable value to keepers of pure-bred stock of the above classes.

\* \* \*

## HIGH PRICED RANGE STEERS.

On October 27th a car load of Montana bred and branded two-year-old steers was sold on the Chicago market for \$9.00 per cwt., or \$135.15 each. They dressed 62.2 per cent. of their live weight and averaged 1,501 lbs. They had been fed on grass and a light ear corn ration from May 8th to September 1st. After that they got full feed of crushed corn, oats and dry corn fodder. They were bought as yearlings on the Chicago market a year ago for \$4.00 per cwt. and weighed 730 lbs. each. Has anyone any idea whether or not this way of handling cattle would pay in Western Canada?

\* \* \*

## CATTLE SHIPMENTS STRONG.

The trade has been in a state of surprise the past few weeks at the way the supply of range cattle has kept up. It was thought that the numbers shipped this year would be away below last, but the fine weather of October and early November and the excellent condition of the grass was responsible for a lot of cattle getting ready this fall that ordinarily would have waited over until next year. For the cattle men this has been a good season. Stock has grown and fattened well and prices have been the best in the history of the ranching business.

## THE HANDLING OF STOCK CARS BY TRAINMEN

Editor "Review."

A phase of live stock transportation which might well be taken up by the Railway Commission, or at least agitated by the shippers themselves, is the manner in which cars of stock are handled after they are loaded.

The average train crew seems to take a fiendish delight in hitting a stock car as hard as they can when making a coupling, and the nearer they can come to knocking in the end of the car without actually doing so the better they seem to like it.

Railway transportation is hard enough on stock at the best of it, but when the poor beasts get hammered and bumped against one another and the ends of the car until they are bruised and sore all over, it is no wonder that the shrink between western points and Montreal is such a profit wiping fact in the deal.

Show stock, which is often loaded only a few in a car, gets the same barbarous treatment, and usually more of it, as they are frequently put on way freights. Not being in a tightly packed car, they have more chance to be knocked down, and if tied are thrown to the end of their rope with a jerk which usually upsets them. In case one lies down the others are thrown over on the top of him. A little of this sort of treatment soon makes them so nervous that they stand braced for a shock and are so anxious as to where the next bump will send them that they forget to eat.

Now it does not require a great amount of knowledge of railroading to know that this is entirely unnecessary. Any crew that cannot give and take signals well enough to make an easy coupling are not fit to be on the job at all and would be greatly insulted if told that it was lack of skill in their work that caused the hard bumps.

It is plain and simple carelessness, and the railroad officials are to blame for letting such nonsense continue.

How long would the engineer of a traction engine hold his job if every time he ran up to couple on to the separator he gave it as hard a bump as it would stand without actually breaking? How long would a farmer keep a man that every time he backed his wagon up to a building tried to see how near he could come to sending it through?

Although freight cars are built to stand hard usage, it certainly must shorten their service to be subjected to this senseless abuse, and it seems strange that the railroad people allow such work.

All through the chief cattle shipping districts of the States the cattlemen have refused to tolerate such abuse of their stock, and if a crew gives a stock train an undue shaking up they are usually reported to headquarters. The trainmen have learned that they can't handle cattle like they do coal, and govern themselves accordingly.

Now that there is beginning to be a little rivalry in the railroad business probably the roads will be a little more alive to the wishes of their patrons. Very soon the "ride with us or walk" policy of the C.P.R. will be a thing of the past, and if the cattlemen will begin turning in complaints of hard usage by train crews they will find that the evil will soon be remedied.—"Kicker."

## Lone Spruce Ayrshires

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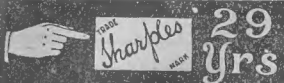
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### A SCOTTISH AUTHORITY POINTS OUT A COW.

At the opening of a course of lectures at Edinburgh university on Colonial and Indian Agriculture seed specialists, Prof. Wallace said maintained by Messrs. Garton, the some very pointed things about the cattle used by American farmers to supply the Chicago market. In part he said:—

"All through the north-western or middle States at one time they had a magnificent milking high-grade short-horn cow, which gave a large amount of milk at a profit; and produced a calf which, if a female, succeeded her as a milker, and which, if a male, produced the very best beef, which sold at the top price in the Chicago market. Some years ago these people, not fully realising what they were about, were taken with the great reputation of the Scotch Short-horn for beef production, and they forgot that a beef-producing animal was not a milking animal. They used the Scotch Short-horn bull for two generations, and at the end they found their cows did not give milk. They had to go to the Channel Islands cross-breed or scrub cattle, which had a reputation for milking, but were of no good as beef producers; and now they had got a mongrel cow that milked very well, but the bullocks would not feed into first-class beef. The result was that

they wanted back to a milking type of Shorthorn. He (Prof. Wallace) told them where to get it, but they would not have it because it had not got a paper pedigree. They exaggerated the importance of a paper pedigree, and they would not have this magnificent animal which was in tens of thousands in the north of England, and which had a valuable pedigree of performance, although not written. It was an absolutely pure Shorthorn, and a milking Short-horn, which produced milk in abundance, and developed fat when it was asked to become beef. These were the cows which they had in the Edinburgh city dairies, and more magnificent cows they could not find in any part of the world; and yet the Americans would not have them because they had not a paper pedigree. Until they followed his advice they would never get back to the old condition of a few years ago. He was in hopes that, after the recommendations he had made to some of the leading men, they would get over this prejudice. This was carrying pedigree to an absurd degree."

Canadian breeders are open to the same censure as the Americans referred to by Prof. Wallace. We have been told time and again of the dual purposes of cows of the north counties of England, and there is a demand for such stock in Canada, yet no person seems to have "a call" to import them. Some day there will be a big trade in these cattle.

## THE DAIRY

Discussions under the above head are welcomed. Letters requested.

C. J. B. Wood, who has been secretary of the Red Deer Butter Association, and a member since its formation, is moving to the coast. A complimentary farewell banquet was tendered him by the association.

J. G. Clarke, the Ayrshire breeder and dealer, of Irma, has been down East, and brought back a consignment of Ayrshires, which he offered for sale at Didsbury on the 17th. Details of the sale had not been received on going to press.

### DAIRY CATTLE AT SEATTLE

As was to be expected, the big fair which closed at the coast last month was strong in its dairy cattle display. Never before, it was conceded, had there been such a showing of milking stock. All the breeds were generously represented, but perhaps the Ayrshires made the most spectacular challenge for attention. When all the breeds had been judged, a sweepstakes prize was given for the best dairy herd, any breed, which was carried off by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, with his Ayrshires. In the breed, the herd prizes went to Ness; Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., got second; Willowmoor Farm, Washington State, third. Young herds were reversed in the first two placings. The champion bull was Ness' Bargenoch Gay Cavalier, and the champion cow Willowmoor Farm's Heatherflower 1st of Barcheskie. Hunters had junior champion female with their senior yearling Lessnessoch Sweet Pea, and Ness junior champion male with the yearling Netherhall Douglas Swell. Mr. W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, placed the awards, but there was wide dissent with his placing of the aged bulls.

Holsteins were represented only by coast herds, but these made a splendid showing. The black and white cattle are popular on the coast, as there is a big market for condensed milk, and the Holstein gives a big

flow with a liberal percentage of solids. The champion herd was shown by John T. Smith, of Spokane, and the reserve by J. M. Steves, of B.C.

Two coast herds of Jerseys, with some single entries, upheld the reputation of this breed. The herd prizes went to H. West, of Oregon, and A. F. Domes, of the same state.

Three Guernsey herds competed, one of them from Washington State and two from Wisconsin. A. W. and F. E. Fox, of Wisconsin, were awarded first and second for herds.

### A CLEAN INSIDE.

Like the man in the fable who took a bath once a year whether he needed it or not, the cow stable should have a coat of whitewash every fall and spring, too, for that matter, and nothing tends so much to keep cows in good health as sunshine, fresh air and clean quarters. Whitewash kills vermin, fills up cracks, and makes the sunlight more effective. The following directions for mixing the wash are given in an American bulletin:

Take a half bushel unslaked lime of good quality, slake it with boiling water (cold will do), cover during the process to keep in steam, and add water as the process goes on. To do this, the lime should be placed in a tight barrel and water enough added to partly cover the lime. Never cover the lime entirely with water else the slaking process will go on too slowly. Soon, after the water is added, the lumps of lime which are exposed to both air and water, begin to crumble and soon the whole mass begins to steam. More water should be added and the barrel kept covered. After

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the slaking process is over, several pails of water should be added and the whole thoroughly stirred. This mixture should be strained through a fine sieve before placing in the barrel to which the pump is attached and, if necessary, more water may be added to secure a mixture which the nozzle will deliver well. The contents of the barrel or bucket must be kept well agitated for the lime tends to settle upon the bottom.

The spray must be fine and allowed to play upon one place until the wash begins to run. When applied with brushes, a slightly heavier wash can be used, as it is generally well rubbed down. Light coats frequently applied are better than heavy ones, as the latter are more apt to scale off. While still wet a light coat seems to have failed in its object, but when dry the whole becomes perfectly white.

One bushel of lime will make thirty gallons of whitewash. Many formulas for making whitewash are published involving the use of salt, oil, grease, glue, rice, etc., together with the boiling of the material at different stages of its preparation. These are too much involved for the ordinary man, besides taking too much time.

The addition of a small quantity of salt and oil is said to increase the life of the whitewash. If convenient, they should be added, but boiling is not essential where light coats are put on often as indicated above. When once understood, whitewash can be made and applied with little trouble, yielding a large return in the improved condition of the stable. Best satisfaction is obtained by keeping the mixture well agitated and making light applications.

### TUMOR IN UDDER.

A cow I am thinking of buying has a large lump high up at the back of her udder and it seems to be as hard as wood when handled. It does not seem to pain her and her udder is all right so far as giving milk is concerned. She has not had a caked bag so far as I can find out? Will the lump be likely to grow bigger and affect her milk? I would like to buy this cow, but don't like to trouble with a caked udder. Your advice will be appreciated.—A. C.

This is a serious matter and not merely one concerning the possibility of a future attack of mammitis (garget or caked udder). Such tumors very often are tuberculous, involving the supra-mammary lymphatic gland in the location you mention, and where such a tuberculous gland is present it will mean that the milk will contain bacilli of tuberculosis and communicate the disease to infants or young animals fed thereon. A tumor of this kind should always be regarded with suspicion by the prospective buyer or owner, and in the case in question the owner should be strongly advised to have the cow tested with tuberculin, which will tell with certainty, inside of forty-eight hours, whether or not tuberculosis is present. Until such a test is made and tuberculosis is proved absent we could not advise the purchase of the cow.

In the last week of October a special train of settlers from North and South Dakota pulled into Strathmore, east of Calgary. There were one hundred people in the party, three hundred head of stock, and about \$100,000 worth of effects. Twenty families were represented in the party, and they bought 20,000 acres of land. Most of these people are of German descent, and have had useful experience of prairie farming in the Dakotas.

## Horticultural Chronicle

This department is for the free exchange of opinion upon any subject relating to the growth and cultivation of trees, shrubs, grass, fruits and vegetables.

### RAILWAY GARDENS.

Each year the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. offers a prize of \$50 for the best kept station garden on the western system, and prizes of \$10 each for the best kept gardens on the separate divisions. This year the grand prize has been awarded to the agent at Leduc, J. L. Longpre. Those receiving first prizes on the separate divisions so far reported are at Balgonie, Langdon, Elko, and second places are Pense, Suffield, Millet and High River.

\* \* \*

### SHRUBS FOR HEDGE AND LAWN.

Editor "Review."

Could you tell us where we could get shrubs to make a hedge and set about on our lawn? What do you recommend?

Calgary District

Mrs. F. A.

For hedge purposes there is nothing more hardy and easily cared for than Caragana, though some people object to it on account of it being so common. The spruces could be used for hedges and made a very attractive growth, though they would need more care than the Caragana. The white spruce is, perhaps, best for hedge purposes, and the blue spruce for ornamental purposes. The latter is quite a inexpensive sort, but very beautiful. Several forms of the lilac might be used, or the laurel-leaved willow. For ornamental purposes on the lawn, you might use, in addition to blue spruce, lilacs. Mr. Hutton, of Lacombe, names Charles, Congo and Madame Cassimer Perrier as favorite lilacs. He also mentions Spirea Van Houtlin and Spirea Sorbifolia as promising shrubs at Lacombe, and we think they will do well on most lawns in the Calgary district.

Some of these shrubs may be had from the government farm at Lacombe, but others will have to be bought from nurserymen, or the spruce may be got growing wild.

In ordinary nursery stock it is practically useless to try to bring any kind of plant from outside Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Where stock cannot be got near home, it is a good plan to beg a slip or have some carefully packed for a trial by some careful nurseryman.

\* \* \*

### GROWING THE STRAWBERRY.

How a Successful Alberta Enthusiast Handles His Crop.

Writing to us about his third crop of strawberries grown in Alberta, Mr. Jas. Chegwin, of Leduc, says:

"This year the crop has been all that be desired, both as to yield and quality, equal in every respect to any crop I ever grew in over forty years' experience of growing them in Ontario. My berries sold in Edmonton at thirty cents a box, while the British Columbia berries sold at twenty cents. This fully proves that the strawberry is at home in Alberta.

"No farmer or other person having a piece of ground fit to grow potatoes need be without all the strawberries he requires for his own use, as the plants are now easily obtained near home and I give full printed instructions with every shipment of plants as to care and cultivation.

"No one need fear but that he has as sure a crop in strawberries as any other crop he can grow here, if they get proper care and cultivation."

My suggestions to intending grow-

ers are given here, as many are now interested in the queen of all fruits.

In our western provinces here, our soil is good and strong, generally, but I prefer setting the strawberries in a piece of ground that has been manured and used the year before for potatoes, as a little manure even in our rich land helps to warm the soil and quicken growth, also to hold the moisture in case of drought. Next is to get good plants that have been taken out of new patches and grown for plants, as they will be better rooted and will be more likely to grow. Get your plants as near home as you can—all other things being equal they will be more likely to do well than if they have been shipped a long distance. Plant as early in the spring as your ground will permit.

If you are transplanting your own grown plants or getting your plants from some neighbor, dig them before the growth starts in the spring and while they are dormant, and if your ground is not ready, heel them in a trench until you are ready to plant, as that will keep the growth back and they will do better than if left to grow before planting. I always keep the mulch on my plants in the spring until I want them to set out; they can be kept back several days, sometimes weeks, with the mulch.

#### Strawberries Must Have Company.

The strawberry has two ways of reproducing itself: by seed and by runners. The runner is the common way of propagation. In the strawberry there are two kinds of flowers, some called the male or bisexual, which is perfect in itself, and will produce fruit if planted alone; and other called the female or pistillate, which will not produce fruit without the bisexual be planted close to it, so that when in bloom the pollen will fly from it to the pistillate variety. When we plant a pistillate variety we should be careful that we plant with it a bisexual variety that blooms about the same time, not a late kind with an early kind. Then again, we have some kinds that are heavier pollenizers than others and the pollen remains on them in the blooming season longer than on other kinds, so we have to govern ourselves accordingly and plant with varieties to suit.

It is far better for beginners in the cultivation of strawberries to start with a bisexual sort until they have some experience, as there are lots of the best kinds that are bisexual.

Now as to how to set the plants. I find that they want to be set a little wider apart than in Ontario so as to give room for a good mulch of straw or marsh hay, which I like better than straw because there is no seed in it to dirty your ground. I have a three-fold reason for a good mulch to cover the plants: first, as a protection in the winter; second, so as to have a good depth of mulch raked into the middle, between the rows to hold the moisture and keep the fruit clean; third, to have a good covering to fork over the top of the plants in case of a late frost, which sometimes comes just when the plants are in bloom. If I find that the thermometer registers down to below thirty-seven or thirty-eight when my plants are in bloom, I keep a good look-out that night in particular; if it is a clear night about ten o'clock, then I put all hands on to cover the plants, as it will likely be colder before morning. In this way I have sometimes saved my first and earliest berries when my neighbors, who did not cover theirs, lost all their first fruit. Sometimes there are several years in succession that we do



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not have a late frost to injure the bloom, as has been the case here in Central Alberta these last two years. But there is always the danger and it is good to be prepared for it when you can.

#### Prevent Frost.

It is not only in these western provinces that there is danger from frost. I have known years that as far south as Georgia, where the strawberry is grown for the New York market and to be shipped all over the States, that they have lost a great part of their crop by a late frost. It is not a great job to cover and uncover an acre, and it will ten times pay the cost if by that means you can save your crop. I, therefore, advise setting rows four feet apart and the plants in the rows set about eighteen inches apart, and grow them in what is called the double-row (hedge) system. That is: letting four plants grow from each plant set (the same as shown in cut), then cutting off all runners after, so as to let the new plants form a large fruit crown for the next year's bearing.

The bloom should be all cut off when it comes out after planting in the spring, so as to allow all the strength to go to making a strong and vigorous plant, as it is only from such plants you can expect to get the best fruit. But I have sometimes, since I have been in the West, allowed some of the strongest and most vigorous plants to mature some of their fruit, in particular when I am cutting off the bloom. I find that the plant has started out one or two runners at the same time as blooming, that shows that the plant has a good hold on the ground and is likely to do well.

#### Planting.

After you have the ground in good order stretch a line (binder twine will do), then take a narrow spade, put it down nearly perpendicular, pull the handle towards you, then press it from you till it leaves a space sufficient to receive the plant. If the ground is moist enough to allow you to extract the spade without refilling the hole, you can pull up the spade and take the plant between the thumb and finger with one hand and holding it just by the crown take the other hand and spread the roots out in the shape of a fan, then place the plant up against one side of the hole with one hand while you press the earth firmly against the plant, being sure that the earth touches the roots all the way to the bottom. I generally take my foot after planting and press the ground around the plant, always drawing a little loose earth over my foot marks to keep the earth from baking when it gets wet.

Watering plants is not generally necessary, if the ground is in good order when the plants are put in, and the land is kept well cultivated so as to form a dust mulch on the surface to prevent evaporation, they will need no watering except the rain. But if you do water, never put the water on the plants, but make a trench close by or a little distance from the plants, and let it percolate to the roots. In so doing, the ground will not harden and dry out in a few hours and be worse than before you put on the water. Clean cultivation is absolutely necessary, as the strawberry will not dispute the ground with weeds. And in keeping the ground clean and loose the runners will more quickly take hold and begin to grow from their own roots. This is very essential, as it has a longer season to develop the crown for the next year's fruit. When the runners begin to grow and form the nude at the end preparatory to taking root, care should be taken in placing them in their proper place, the mother plant

and the four runners as per cut: the mother plant forming the centre while the runners form the four outer points so that the plants are about six to ten inches apart. This will allow room for sun and light. In placing the runners, place a little earth on them just behind the nude that will keep the wind from blowing them around. It will also help the runner to take hold of the ground with its rootlets, for, if allowed to blow around, the rootlets will get calloused and will not readily penetrate the soil. I have often placed a little earth about the nude of a plant at night after scratching the ground with my finger to get the moisture, and went out the next morning to find the rootlets had penetrated the ground a half inch or more.

After the four new plants have taken hold and begin to send out their runners, they should be kept cut off, also any others coming from the mother plant, as they will overrun the ground if not attended to, and sometimes the worst weed in the patch is the strawberry plant.

If you wish to grow plants for yourself or others, it is better to grow a row exclusively for that purpose, then you can let more plants grow to each mother plant, but do not let too many grow, or they will become weakly plants and soon run out in size of fruit. This is the reason that some of the older kinds we used to have are now almost useless. But if care is taken and nothing but good, strong, well-developed plants used, there is no reason that they should not only be as good in twenty years from now as they are now, but actually improved.

Good clean cultivation is all that is needed after reaping the runners in check until fall, when, as soon as the ground gets hard enough from frost to drive over the patch with a wagon (keeping the wheels between the rows), cover up the plants with good clean straw or marsh hay as I have stated before.

\* \* \*

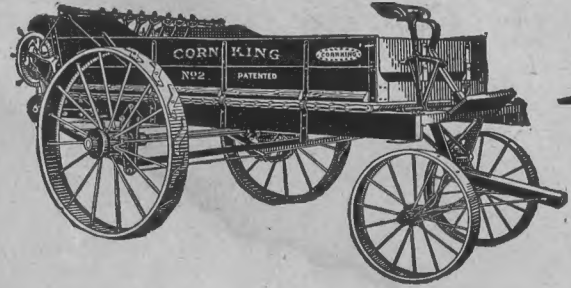
#### RECENT CANADIAN PATENTS.

The following list of recently granted Canadian patents has been submitted to us by Featherstonhaugh & Co., patent barristers, Winnipeg, Man.:

- J. A. Whyte, Ottawa, Ont.—railway crossing signals or the like.
- C. Singer, Winfred, S.D.—storm window or screen securing means.
- T. Sinclair, Winnipeg, Man.—grain car doors.
- M. H. Preston, Winnipeg, Man.—gasoline indicators.
- B. Grant, Boissevain, Man.—coal cabinets.
- J. F. McGlenn, Harvey, N.D.—grain car doors.
- H. A. Booker, Kenora, Ont.—grain car doors and latches therefor.
- J. Beaudrie, Altamont, Man.—attachments to plows.
- W. Johnston, W. Hiron, Winnipeg, Man.—window sashes and storm windows.
- H. J. Byrnes, New Denver, B.C.—wire netting stretchers.
- W. J. Chance, Dawson, Yukon—dumping cars.
- J. W. Currie, Minneapolis, Minn.—feed water heaters.
- W. T. Ross, Vancouver, B.C.—thawing devices for frozen ground.
- C. Singer, Winfred, S.D.—window frame constructions.
- J. M. Tapley, Winnipeg, Man.—flash signs.
- A. Bellamy, Fort William, Ont.—grain car doors.

\* \* \*

During the month of October, the C.P.R. Colonization Co. sold more land than they had in their previous history up to May of this year.



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# Grain Growers' Gazette

Conducted by a Member of the S. G. G. A.

## S.G.G. EXECUTIVE HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Executive met again on November 9th and 10th in Moose Jaw, at the office of F. W. Green, Secretary of the Association, and considered the attitude which the association should assume in respect to the question of government ownership of elevators, having regard to the refusal of the premiers of the three western provinces to take any action in the matter.

It was decided that as concerted action on the part of the three provinces had not been secured, that the interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan demanded that legislation be at once initiated looking to the providing of better protection for shippers of grain at the point of production, and the secretary was directed to address a request in writing, and also to personally interview the members of the government requesting them to take action at the coming session.

The impression seems to prevail in some quarters that the Grain Growers are asking the government of the province to embark upon a gigantic undertaking which would involve enormous financial obligations taxing the credit of the province and converting them into a grain dealing monopoly which would be expected to give absolute satisfaction to everybody.

As a matter of fact, the Grain Growers are asking the government simply to provide at points where it should be ascertained to be requisite, and approved and convenient storage

absolutely removed from the control or influence of the elevator combine. A storage which the farmer could use with the certainty that he was getting a square deal, and which would make it possible for him to realize a percentage on his grain to meet immediate needs without forcing him to sell absolutely at time of delivery and at a price set by the elevator combine considerably below its actual value, and for which accommodation to be provided by the government the users are prepared to pay at such a rate that no others will be asked or required to contribute.

In furtherance of the project, the executive directed the issuing of a circular calling for special meetings of all sub-associations to send one of their number to interview their local representative in the legislature and urge upon him their wishes on this question.

Another matter dealt with by the executive was the request made to the provincial government that they use their influence with the federal government to induce them to take over the terminal elevators, and it was decided to ask the government to make a statement for publication as to what they had done in this regard. The date for the opening of the convention to be held in Prince Albert was fixed for February 9th, 1910.

### SETTLEMENT DAY.

While credit remains a necessity to so many of those engaged in producing the wealth which the prairie is gradually yielding in response to the systematically applied energy of her

rapidly increasing volume of settlers, it is difficult to condemn those who, having given the credit, force at this season their debtors to pay.

On the principle that a debt is a matter of honor, to be disposed of the moment the debtor is in a position to do so, there would be reason in making some sacrifice to obtain the necessary funds to meet indebtedness.

The farmer is in this peculiar position, that shortly after harvest he is in possession of a commodity which is generally convertible into ready cash, but if so converted does not necessarily bring its full value; and did the necessity for immediate realization not exist, it is quite possible, in fact almost a certainty, that a more leisurely disposal taking advantage of the turns and needs of the market would result in less embarrassment to the farmer, both by reason of his having more with which to pay and more time in which to do so.

This brings us to a consideration of the existing custom of having all payments fall due nominally on the 1st day of November. While this date is not strictly adhered to in actual practice, it, nevertheless, is the cause of a general scramble among the army of collectors representing the different creditors of the farmer, each to secure settlement of his debt from the first proceeds of the crop.

It is certain that no business house will be willing voluntarily to place itself in an inferior position as regards its chance of gathering in the price of goods supplied by making payments due January 1st or May 1st instead of the customary Nov. 1st. Therefore it is obvious that any move in this direction must emanate from the farmer the farmer himself, and were a farmer, when buying and arranging for payment, to insist upon a date which would be suitable to himself and refuse to purchase if pay-

ment had to be made at a time known to be inconvenient to himself, there is little doubt that the better arrangement could be made.

The merchant or selling agent would waive the point rather than lose the deal, and if this practice was followed to any extent would find it really more convenient to have money falling due at various times with the greater probability of getting it when due, and consequently less trouble and expense in collecting.

This is really a case where every man helps himself, the only requisite being a little firmness.

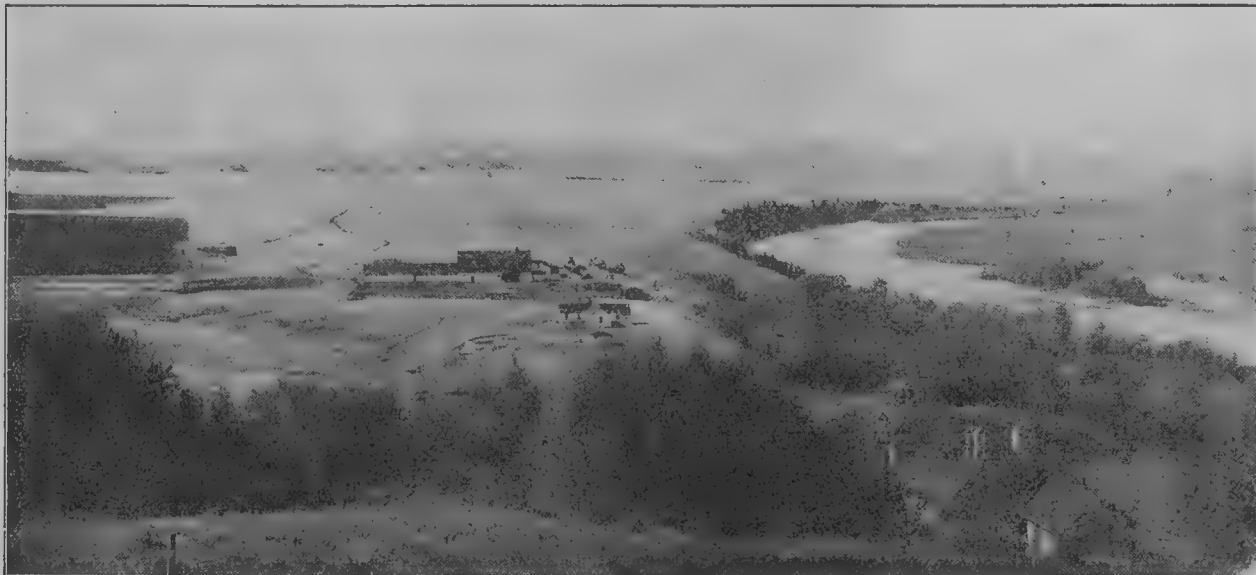
Thanks to the continuance of fine weather, a great deal of ploughing has been accomplished since harvest, and consequently the acreage which can be drilled next spring will be correspondingly larger. While fall ploughing in a dry season like the present may not offer the best chance for a heavy yield next year the gain through having the land in shape for early seeding in a country like ours, where the growing time is so short, has to be taken into account, and after all if spring rains supply abundant moisture the fall ploughed land is likely to furnish a paying crop.

\* \* \*

The auto tour of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. though conducted at a very busy season proved on the whole a very successful effort, and while at some points the meetings were not particularly large, at others the turnout was unexpectedly so. At several places the speakers were banqueted, and a good deal of enthusiasm and interest has been aroused which it is hoped will result in a large increase of membership between now and convention time. The genial secretary expresses his pleasure at the number of grain growers who have become life members but is keen for more to come forward.

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# ABOUT THE FARM

Letters to the Editor for publication in this department are welcomed. Readers are asked to notice carefully what is said and to criticize freely opinions expressed

## THE FOURTH DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

Systematic organization, unbounded enthusiasm, and protracted intensive advertising resulted in a most successful meeting of the Fourth Dry Farming Congress and Exposition of Dry Farming Products at Billings, Montana, the last week in October.

Alberta is interested in dry farming and had a delegation numbering 23 in attendance, besides exhibits from Lethbridge, Macleod, Cardston, and Taber. The Alberta delegates took an active part in the discussions and addresses were delivered by Deputy Minister Geo. Harcourt, W. H. Fairfield, of the Lethbridge Farm; W. H. Woolford, of Cardston, and D. W. Worner, of Edmonton. Saskatchewan was represented by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and W. J. Bracken, professor of field crops in the new agricultural college.

At the exposition Alberta displays won in the following classes:—Lethbridge, 1st.

Best display of threshed grains—Macleod, 1st and diploma.

Winter wheat threshed—Lethbridge, 1st; Macleod, 3rd.

The officers elected for next year are:—

President—Hon. F. W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

First vice-president—F. C. Bowman, of Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Second vice-president—H. B. Henning, Albuquerque, N.M.

Third vice-president—R. W. Thatcher, Pullman, Wash.

Foreign vice-presidents—L. J. Briggs, District of Columbia; Ing Lauro Viada, Mexico; Laszto Goger, Hungary; W. R. Motherwell, Saskatchewan; Dr. Theodore Kryschotofovitch, Russia.

Members of executive committee—H. J. Henning, New Mexico; George Harcourt, Alberta; R. W. Thatcher, Washington; W. H. Philbrook, Idaho; Ira Williams, Iowa; Miley Brunnell, Minnesota; A. A. Atkinson, Montana; C. S. Knight, Nebraska; H. Clem Deaver, Nebraska; W. H. Olin, Colorado; J. H. Worst, North Dakota; A. L. Mordt, Oklahoma; J. M. Patterson, Oregon; A. J. McKain, South Dakota; G. A. Martin, Texas; H. L. Moody, Utah; F. R. Crumpton, Wisconsin; J. W. Towar, Washington.

The foreign vice-presidents are also members of the executive committee.

grain on a dry bench like that; you will never do it." I used to think sometimes I was a little daft, but perhaps I would get over it after a while, and I was determined to find out for sure whether I could raise grain or not.

"The fourth year I met a friend of mine who wanted to buy some city lots I owned in Logan. He wanted to trade three fine horses, two weighing about 1,400 pounds each, and one about 1200 pounds, and a good set of harness. Previous to this I had been ploughing with one yoke of cattle and a ten-inch plow. Now, thought I, I will trade those lots off, get those horses and get a larger plow, and see if I can't do better business. I did so, and I started to plow a half-mile long. I went about ten times around splendidly, but I had some wet grass in spots. It grew about five feet high with roots about as big as a six-quart pan, and all at once the point of my plow ran into the centre of one of those roots and the horses gave a jerk and broke the beam off close to the stem. I sat down on the beam of the plow and considered what to do, and I made up my mind to go back to Logan and have a beam put in, two inches wider and two inches deeper, one that the team couldn't break. So I went to a carpenter shop and told him just what I wanted, and he said: 'I have just the timber you want, a post of tough red pine.' It was about six inches longer than the

## Deep Plowing.

"I continued until I broke 100 acres, eight inches deep, and then I pulled a roller on it and rolled it down. I had a boy on the roller rolling every afternoon, and then I disked it good and then the ground was level.

## Soil Treatment.

I harrowed it, and in that way kept it until I got it all worked up fine. While I was finishing this harrowing and discing I made a leveller 14 feet long and went crossways so that it filled up and levelled every dead furrow. I hired a nephew of mine to run my drill. He was instructed to sow a bushel and a peck to the acre. But some way he got it a little thick, and when he got it all sown but eight acres he only had four bushels of wheat left to seed. He wanted to get more wheat. It would take six bushels more. I said, 'There isn't another bit of the kind and I don't want to mix it. I want you to go to work and spread that four bushels on the eight acres.

## Light Seeding.

"He did so, and the wheat all came up very nicely, and as soon as spring opened and the ground dried up, I took a harrow and tipped the teeth back and harrowed it both ways, and pulverized it. It came out nice, and the heads on this eight acres were about one-third larger than those on the other part where I sowed a bushel and a peck. The straw was stronger and a foot higher. I made up my mind that I would cut the eight acres by itself and weigh it, and then weigh the other, and know what the advantage was in sowing grain thick or thin. I did so, and the eight acres produced seven bushels more to the acre than that where I sowed a bushel and a peck. So I learned in that one season, by a mistake of the carpenter, how to plow, and through not having seed enough, how thin to sow the grain. Since that time I had added another section of land, and I have continued to increase my plowing. The railroad came along, and the government ceded to the railroad every alternate section. I took my first quarter way across the four forties, drew an odd section, section 17 on the northeast, and section 13 on my northwest, and I filed on the two sections and bought them. I had ten years in which to pay for them, and I went to breaking up more land each year. I turned it just as I had before and hired men and had them sow the grain and compelled them to sow not more than 35 pounds to the acre.

## No Crop Failures.

Well, after this loss of crops, since that time I have never failed, and I have been working at it 43 years and never failed to raise a good crop. One of these sections is east of the railroad, and west there is about 145 acres, the balance is on the east of the railroad. I made a road down through the centre of it, and put a fence up through the centre, and consequently I summer fallow on one side while the grain is growing on the other side, and I only grow grain every alternate year. I raise a crop on one side while I summer fallow on the other side. I turn my stock on the voluntary grain and they get fat. I sowed the south half of the section, the whole of it below the railroad, 224 acres, and it came up fine, looking well. I had my son, 14 years of age, working there, and I went over just as the grain was turning ripe and it stood about five feet high. I said, 'Alfred, let's go down and look at that grain.' We went down and looked at the grain, and half-way through the patch we walked through a dead



Peace and Plenty.

Winter wheat sheaf—Lethbridge, 1st.

Spring wheat sheaf—Cardston, 2nd.

Barley threshed—Macleod, 2nd.

Cabbage—Macleod, 2nd.

Carrots—Macleod, 2nd.

Parsnips—Cardston, 1st.

Sheaf brome grass—Cardston, 1st.

Sheaf Alsike clover—Cardston, 1st.

Sheaf rye—Cardston, 1st.

Buckwheat—Cardston, 2nd.

Sheaf alfalfa—Cardston, 2nd.

Best exhibit by state or province—Alberta, 2nd.

Best display of winter wheat—

The Taber exhibit was not in the competition, but had it been it is believed Alberta would have won over Colorado for state exhibits. Just a little more effort will put Alberta at the front rank next year, and the effort should not be spared.

Next year the congress will be held at Spokane, which will be quite convenient for Alberta points. Any person can become a member of the congress by sending \$1.00 to the secretary, Mr. John Burns, Denver, Colorado, which will also bring a complete report of all the addresses delivered at the 1909 meeting.

## PRACTICAL DRY FARMING.

Address by Geo. L. Farrell at the Third Session of the Dry Farming Congress, Cheyenne, Wy.

I commenced dry farming in Utah in the year 1866, forty-three years ago, having come from Iowa, where I had been used to farming.

## Causes of Failure.

I commenced work on a dry bench just as I used to farm in Iowa. I broke my soil about three inches deep and worked it over the best I could and sowed my grain. It came up all right, first rate, and grew up about six inches high, and the sun and warm winds came along and it lopped over, wilted and died. The next year I plowed the ground again, about an inch deeper, still it acted just the same, only it grew a little taller; started to head out, and then died. I lost my crop for three successive seasons, but I kept breaking more land and each year putting more in. My neighbors all told me, "You are certainly plum crazy trying to raise

beam, and he said he would put it in the whole length, that it would be better. I started back for the farm, and the next morning I started to plow, and went about forty feet, when I found he had got the point of the beam a little too high and my team couldn't pull it. I was in as bad a fix as I was the day before when I broke the beam.

"I sat down and thought what to do, and made up my mind I would pull the point of the beam up and raise the plow out. While thinking this over, a friend of mine rode up behind me and said: 'What is the matter, I have seen you sitting here ever since I came over the river?' I said, 'Look at the plow; it is over the mold board and I have only gone forty feet. If I should go a half a mile I would be clear down to China; what am I going to do?' He said 'Peterson is down here herding cattle on the bottoms. He has a large team; go and hire his horses and use the four of them and get it out.' I did so and found it did just as he said it would, and I broke my land eight inches deep.



furrow, and when we got two-thirds of the way across the half-section, I noticed off to the left a patch of wheat that was about ten inches higher than the other and perfect grain. I said, 'What is the matter over there? Let's go and look at it.' So we walked over and found that the squirrels had been working under the ground.

#### Sub-Soiling.

"These little fellows had been sub-soiling there and the moisture had gone down. The sun was bringing it up and keeping that grain growing. The stalks of grain were higher and the heads were larger, plumper and greener. I said, 'I am going to send east and get a sub-soiler and sub-soil this whole half-section.' I did so and sub-soiled the half-section six inches deep.

#### Soil Treatment.

I plowed the land eight inches and sub-soiled six inches, making the depth of soil 14 inches. The sub-soiler, of course, doesn't turn it up on top.

#### Thin Seeding.

"I sowed grain 35 pounds to the acre on this patch the next year, and it came along fine and did well.

#### Acreage Yields.

"We threshed 40 bushels and eight pounds per acre on the 224 acres. By this time the people began to see that I was growing grain, and they began to settle up around me and take up land until to-day you cannot get a foot of land in that country for love or money. For that very 224 acres two years ago I was offered \$75.00 per acre. I paid \$4 for it when I got it from the railroad. Now it is, as I told you, 43 years since I commenced, and my neighbors from all over the country come to me and ask questions about dry farming. I go to the Brigham Young College and do the same. I go to different parts of the country lecturing on dry farming, whenever I am called on, and the people who follow my advice prosper, they never fail. Now, then, many questions have been asked here and my talk will explain and answer those questions.

#### Fall Ploughing.

"About fall ploughing, the question has been asked, 'Is it best to plow in the fall or the spring?' I say, plow in the fall every time. I don't care how dry the ground is, it matters not; if rough you have to break up all the lumps. It's all the better.

#### Soil Treatment.

"I leave the ground rough all winter, and the snow and rains come and pulverize that soil, and as soon as the spring comes I take a disc and harrow behind the disc, and lap the disc and harrow half way. We go lengthwise, and as soon as that is done, turn crosswise and do the same. In a short time you will see the little weeds coming up, and when they come so you see them nicely, I put the disc to work again and the harrow. I sometimes harrow and disc it four or five times in the season. We don't allow weeds to grow on the ground. We cultivate the ground, and from the 25th of August until the last of September, just before we sow, we put the leveller to work and level it all over, so you can see to an inch where the drill has run and we don't miss any of them; you can't afford to miss; and we sow 35 pounds to the acre, and if the ground is very rich we sow a little more; but I make my tenants sign a contract in writing that they will not sow more than 40 pounds to the acre, and if they sow over a bushel they have to pay for

the loss in crops, because it will not produce half as much as that sown thin.

#### Thin Seeding.

"Where you sow seed too thick on ground in dry farming, it will draw sustenance out of the ground, and it cannot mature so as to get a crop. I will relate one circumstance to prove this to you. I used to sow rye, and a Dane moved into the neighborhood about a mile away. He came to me and wanted to know if I had some rye to sell for seed. I said, 'Yes, sir, plenty of it.' He said, 'I want to buy 15 bushels, will you take work for it; I don't have any money?' I said 'You are just the man I want; I will give you three bushels of rye a day and board you for five days, and in that five days you can sow 100 acres—that will give you 15 bushels of rye.' He came along and I had the rye sacked all ready to sow, and he said, 'You haven't got near enough rye here to sow that.' 'Yes I have.' He said, 'You don't know anything about raising rye.' I said, 'I don't pretend to know much about it, but that is all I want sown.' 'Why,' said he, 'in Denmark we sow three bushels to the acre.' I said, 'I want you to understand we are not in Denmark now, we are in Utah. Can you sow a half bushel to the acre?' 'Yes, I can sow a peck if you want it.'

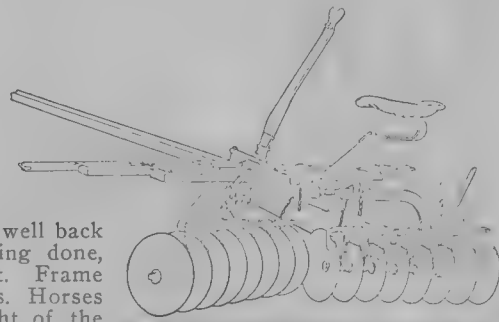
"He did it and did it well. I paid him his fifteen bushels and he went and sowed that 15 bushels on five acres. About the middle or latter end of April, I was going past one day, and he called to me to come to his house. I drove up and he said, 'I want you to come over and look at my rye.' I went out and looked at his rye back of the house and barn, and it stood about four inches high and just as thick as it could be. I said, 'That looks nice, doesn't it.' He said, 'I am going to show you how to raise rye this season. I looked at yours, and there was one spear here and another spear within about a foot of it; you won't raise much on that.' I said, 'Perhaps I will show you how to raise rye this fall.' Sunflowers commenced coming up in mine, and I hired a man at a dollar a day and board to harrow the field, both with furrow and crosswise of the field. After he got through he came over to Logan, and when I gave him a check he stuck it in his pocket and said, 'All the rye you will harvest on that piece of ground you can stick in your eye.' This was about the beginning of April. After a while there came on some nice rains, and along about the latter end of April you could see the rye coming up.

#### Yields.

It grew fine and got up as high as the top of my head, and we cut it in the fall and threshed it, and it made 27 bushels to the acre. It surprised the whole country, and I told the threshing man when he went up to Erickson's to thresh to let me know how much rye he had to the acre. In a day or two he came along and said he threshed that five acres of rye and it just made 20 bushels, four bushels to the acre. He said the heads were only one inch long, and the kernels only one-fourth as large as mine.

**Thick Seeding Reduces Yield.**  
"Many of you have noticed when you sow grain, that every place where you take the grain out of the sack you will waste a little; maybe you have noticed that it comes up strong and thick and the heads are only one inch long. You see, all the sustenance is drawn out of the soil and it cannot mature. Where it is thin, there is plenty of chance to draw sustenance out of the ground and give a plump grain."

## The King of Disk Harrows



The "Bissell" hitch is well back where the work is being done, making the draught light. Frame is directly over the gangs. Horses do not carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces, frame and driver on their necks. This combination gives the "Bissell" greater capacity and power, making it the King.

The "Bissell" goes down deep under the soil, makes an even cut, turns it perfectly, and pulverizes it thoroughly.

The "Bissell" is easily controlled. Nothing to break. Nothing to get out of order. Nearly all steel. Improved Ball Bearings are dust-proof. Axles are drawn up

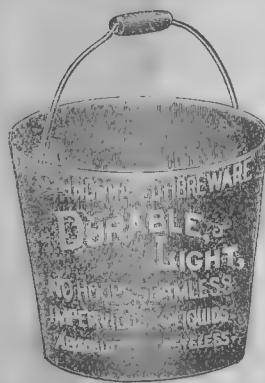
tight, and cannon spring or stretch to allow the Disk Plates to work loose.

Every Canadian Farmer knows what the "Bissell" does. To the Farmer from the United States, we are anxious to prove that it is the best Harrow in "America." Our Free booklet tells all about it. Get it from your dealers or direct from us. Write to-day. Dept. A

## The "Bissell"

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., ELORA

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. Ltd. WINNIPEG, Sole Agents



## Eddy's Fibreware

is the Ware that will Wear Everywhere.

It will not shrink, swell, leak, water soak or rust, and will not taint liquids.

Made in One Solid, Hardened Mass, without a Hoop or Seam.

Ask for It! And EDDY'S MATCHES

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An entire train load of lumber was supplied by us for the big Globe Terminal Elevator, East Calgary, now in course of construction. We have supplied the lumber for three-fourths of the elevators and grain warehouses erected in Alberta during the last three years. There is a reason for this. As the largest lumber concern in Western Canada we can make prices right and guarantee prompt shipment.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS

Wholesale Department **CROWN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
(Formerly called STAPLES & CO.)  
CANADIAN PACIFIC COLONIZATION BUILDING, CALGARY.



## Irrigation and Colonization

The Salvation Army have just completed arrangements for the colonizing of a large tract of Bow Valley land. Commissioner Coombs, Colonel Lambe and Colonel Howell were in the city during the first week of October and made the final arrangements with the Canadian Pacific officials. These gentlemen have gone east and will immediately put their plans into operation. An office will be established in London, England, placed in charge of competent men, and all the products of the district displayed. The army authorities will only assist competent agriculturalists and those who will make successful settlers. The Canadian Pacific is extending every assistance to the army and early in the year made a large appropriation for the purpose of developing farms for these settlers. Land has been broken upon a large number of small farms, which are being reserved for these people, who will arrive early next spring, 50 acres on each holding being sown to winter wheat, fences have been erected, wells are being dug and houses will be built when the actual requirements of the immigrants are known. Payment for these improvements will be added to the original selling price of the land and will be extended over ten years, thus affording settlers an opportunity for gaining an independence, by reason of being able to devote the major portion of their profits to the improvement of their holding instead of having to pay out their profits on short term contract.

Mr. F. H. Newell, C. E., probably the best known irrigation engineering expert on the continent, and director of the American Reclamation Bureau, which is the department of the Federal Government that is expending one hundred million dollars in building the large irrigation projects in the States from Montana in the north to New Mexico in the south, gave out the following interview after a two weeks' inspection of the Bow River Valley irrigation system.

The labor situation is becoming more acute. It is becoming more difficult for an agriculturalist to secure experienced labor. We are approaching an era when it will be necessary for the tiller of the soil to

depend to a large extent upon his own efforts, therefore, I say that the land buyer of to-day who is well advised is the one who is content to purchase a small holding of say 40 or 80 acres of irrigable land. He will be able to adopt an intensive cultivation of such an area and will not be wholly dependent upon hired labor for the tilling and harvesting of the crop. A farmer who adopts irrigation and the through his individual efforts be able to reap a return the equal of that secured by the strictly grain farmer on an area four times as large, and the grain farmer of necessity must be de-labor market, and more than this upon the fluctuations of rainfall.

I have just completed a thorough inspection of the irrigation system in the Bow River Valley, and there I have found conditions such as to allow the maximum return from the effort of the individual. There is found everything that goes to make a healthy, happy community. You have an adequate water supply, exceptionally good soil for irrigation, rolling country, easily drained, good railroad facilities, your hot summers with their abundance of sunshine will mature the quick ripening crops and your land values have not reached their limit, but will constantly rise as the tract is developed. In fact, I may say that the maximum Western Canada land values, apart from the fruit areas, will ultimately be found in the Bow River Valley irrigated lands.

Those who acquire these lands are especially fortunate in view of the fact that nowhere else on this continent, possibly in the world, can be secured irrigated land of such fertility and at such a low figure, and unlike certain sections of the States, there is no need here for anxiety regarding the continuity of the water supply. In my estimation the water right alone which is sold with this land is worth not a cent less than \$30 per acre. That means that those who purchase at present prices are being given the land as a gift. Apart from the bounteous crops that you are raising without irrigation, I am conversant to your irrigable areas your agriculturalists will, by paying out only the increased returns secured from the increase in yield, be able to pay for their land in a very few years.

I am convinced that the farm unit

## AUCTION SALE

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November 23

Commencing  
at 1 P.M.

*Unreserved Sale of Imported  
Clydesdale and Hackney Horses*

12 Imported Clydesdale Fillies  
3 Imported Stallions  
2 Imported Hackney Mares  
1 Imported Hackney Stallion

The Clydesdale Mares and Stallions are bred from such noted Sires as: Baronson, Malvolia, Hiawatha, Baron's Pride, Silver Cup, Casabianca; and the Hackneys mostly from the Garton Duke strain. All of the above were Champion Horses in Scotland and England.

Catalogues giving Terms and Descriptions of Breeding may be had by applying to Office of "Farm and Ranch Review," or to

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(See Horse Notes)

which will ultimately be adopted in the western section will be 80 acres of irrigable land while in the eastern section it will be 40 acres. Figuring upon this basis, I believe that the Bow River Valley district will ultimately have a rural population of 300,000 and the urban population will of necessity be the same, making a total of 600,000 people. Such a community tributary to Calgary must build up this city into a giant commercial and industrial metropolis.

It is interesting to note what an added impetus the irrigation project gives to Calgary and district. Much of this great tract which will be irrigated would, if dependent upon natu-



A Farmstead in the Irrigation District of Alberta.



## BUFF ORPINGTONS BUFF LEGHORNS

For show and utility.

Ask for photos and information.

SCOTT'S,

Denoro, B.C., and Caledonia, Ontario.

## Joseph Shackleton, OLDS, - ALBERTA.

Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and S.C. Brown Leghorns.

100 Cockerels for sale, for stock or exhibition; also few really good hens, all bred from my winners. Price \$2 each upwards. Cash with order. Inspection invited.

## ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Young Stock for sale at moderate prices. Stock obtained from Prize-winning strains at Guelph Poultry and Pet Stock Show, December, 1907.

Eggs for hatching at \$3.00 per setting.

Mrs. D. R. ROBINSON Wetaskiwin P.O.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNUAL

## EASTERN CANADA EXCURSIONS

Low Round Trip Rates to

Ontario, Quebec and  
Maritime Provinces

Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from Nov. 21 and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment. Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all Through Trains. Compartment, Library, Observation Cars on "Imperial Limited" and "Atlantic Express."

## 3-THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY-3

THE "TORONTO EXPRESS" leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.40, making connections at Toronto for all points East and West thereof.

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A BOG SPAVIN, PUFT or THOROUGHPIN, but  
**ABSORBINE**

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at d'lers or dolly'd. Book 4d free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind.  
\$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly.

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ral rainfall, give only a very limited return per acre; cattle and horses would be the chief exports from districts which very shortly will be providing those who till them with maximum returns per acre. It is therefore practically impossible to estimate the economic value of this project to the west. The completion of the system will annually increase the income of the Bow Valley agriculturalists by many millions of dollars.

A large number of artesian wells are being secured at various points throughout the Bow River Valley, the latest report coming from H. M. Taylor, of Cluny, who after digging a four-foot hole to a depth of 48 feet secured an artesian flow of water, which after filling the well overflowed and created ponds in all the small depressions in the immediate vicinity of

the well. Cluny now has in this well alone a supply sufficient for a large town. When Mr. Taylor left work at night no water was visible, but at six o'clock the next morning the found a large and steady stream pouring from the well.

\* \* \*

Southern Alberta this season has proved the "Mecca" of the homeseeker. Buyers have been arriving in train loads, and sales have been very much greater than was expected by even the most optimistic. The district is now experiencing a season of delightful weather, which adds materially to the enthusiasm with which the land seeker greets the opportunity to buy. The desire of all seems to be for homes in the Bow River Valley, where benefits from such a delightful climate may be fully realized.

## POULTRY

A department for the use of poultry keepers. Free use of these columns is offered for discussion.

### THE COLOR LINE IN EGGS.

By Edward Brown, F.L.S., Hon. Sec.  
National Poultry Organization Society.

The eye is said to be the inlet to the soul. That it is to the stomach may be accepted without question. We prefer food which appeals alike to sight and palate. Perhaps it may be that in this way there is a mystic influence which assists digestion, but upon a physiological question of that kind I am not qualified to express an opinion. The phenomenon is, however, worth investigation. What looks nice often tastes nice. I well remember when a child being promised a brown Cochon China egg for my supper if I would be a good boy, and rejoiced in securing what was regarded as worth an effort in self-repression of superabundant animation.

How and why the present-day preference for brown or tinted-shelled eggs arose is difficult to learn. Nor is it necessary to spend time upon it. Enough for us that the fact is as stated in our British markets. It is not so everywhere. Strange to say, in America, whilst New Englanders want, will have, and will pay more for, brown-shelled eggs, the New Yorker demands his hen fruit white in the shell, and gives the higher price for these. In nearly all the Continental countries I have visited, from the Atlantic to the Caspian, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, the eggs have white shells, and where, in France and Denmark especially, breeds laying tinted-shelled eggs have been introduced, primarily it was to meet the requirements of the English markets.

Whilst it may be true that at one time, ere home producers had caught a faint glimmering of what has since been abundantly proved, namely, that there is money, and plenty of it, in poultry keeping, during the autumn and winter months brown-shelled eggs were more likely to be native and not imported, and therefore worth more, the question we have now to ask is, given a brown-shelled egg and a white-shelled egg of equal size and age, and produced in the same place, has one any greater food value than the other? We do not eat the shell. Chemists and cool's, poultry keepers and purveyors have tried to discover a difference between the two classes of eggs named—and failed. They cannot discern the slightest justification for a preference in either direction. Yet we and every one of them would choose the brown if a dish of boiled eggs were on the table, and no one was looking. It is the eye and nothing more. The manager of a leading London dairy company told

me he could sell deep brown-shelled eggs at 6d per dozen more than any others. Yet a more unjustifiable fad than this is not to be found in the whole gamut of modern food supply. An egg should be valued for its freshness, flavor and size, and not for the color of its shell, which is thrown on to the dust-heap or into the fire. Retailers, who are but the mouthpiece of consumers, cry out for the tinted-shelled eggs, and frequently refuse the finest grades which are below the color line. Is it not folly?

If some of those who have influence would repress their inherent predilections, and for the next twelve months eat only white-shelled eggs, or if they feel the sun would have no brightness and sadness would dog their hours, unless they had brown-shelled eggs for breakfast, let them instruct their cooks to dye them. That would help British producers to a considerable extent. A few flakes of permanganate of potash in the water will give a sufficient tint, and life will then be worth living.

\* \* \*

### BIRDS FROZEN BY THE FRESH AIR PLAN.

M.J., writing from Olds, says: "I tried that fresh air scheme of poultry keeping that you describe in your last number, and my birds all got frozen, either their feet, combs, or their whole bodies. That was enough for me."

We have no doubt but that anyone who wants to can have this same experience. It doesn't matter how good a plan may be or how clever a device, it is possible to turn it to disadvantage and injury.

When a person decides to give his poultry the advantage of fresh air in winter, he should begin in the fall to prepare them for it by keeping them in pens that are freely ventilated, and by giving them the run of the yard in day time. It is no use taking poultry out of houses that are fairly warm in the middle of winter and expect them to do well in single ply board houses with canvas fronts. The first thing that will happen such birds is that they will freeze or suffer longer and more painfully. Like cattle or horses, poultry require to get gradually accustomed to winter weather, then they will grow enough feathers to protect them. Any person could have examined the flock described in our October 20th number and have noticed that their feathers were much thicker than ordinarily found on flocks kept inside.

Another reason why our correspondent's hens may have suffered, even if they had had a chance to grow a thick coat, is that he may have made his roosting platform and perches too near the floor, or rather too far from

the ceiling or roof. The perches should be within two feet of the roof, for the reason that the natural heat rising from the hens tends to modify the temperature, and if there is too great a volume of air above the hens their heat will not temper it before it is carried away.

It is just possible also that our correspondent thought to be kind to his flock in their cold quarters and gave them a warm wet mash, which made them all the more susceptible to the cold. Or he may have had them roosting where there was a draft.

In this system of fresh air management, these things should be borne in mind—get the hens gradually accustomed to their quarters, avoid draughts, keep the perches within two feet of the roof, have a platform under the perches, and not more than 18 inches from them, feed dry food only, provide litter and let in the sunshine through the curtains.

## SOME GOOD BOOKS

An editor of an agricultural paper is frequently asked to describe how to frame a barn or to explain the cutting of a roof, especially the cutting of rafters for hip roofs. Country carpenters are also often asked to cut roofs out of the ordinary. To furnish the desired information and to make certain cuts is not always a simple matter. Even qualified architects find difficulty in explaining the hip roof. This difficulty has given rise to the publication of a book by C. T. Hodson, editor of "The National Builder," called "Light and Heavy Timber Framing Made Easy," and that is just what it does. With profuse illustrations and simple description the most difficult problem in framing is made as simple as driving a nail. Balloon framing becomes easy after reading the chapter on this subject and the book takes up such questions as taking heavy lumber out boring, gaining, kerfing, splicing, and of "wind," sizing, boxing, draw-all other details in connection with timber framing. There are over 300 pages, 400 illustrations, and the whole is printed on smooth, heavy paper with strong cloth binding. Price through this office \$2.00, or given for three new subscribers at \$1.00 each.

\* \* \*

Dirty milk is responsible for most of the infant mortality in summer. It is also responsible for much of the digestive derangements in older people. The fact is milk carries with it the possibility of enormous injury as well as being the most perfect of foods. It all depends upon the degree of purity at which milk is kept.

A complete, plain, practical guide to the production, handling, distribution and inspection of milk is the second edition of "The Production and Handling of Clean Milk," a volume of some 367 pages 7 by 10 inches and printed on the best of book paper with 16 full-page illustrations.

In discussing milk, the author gets down to the practical end of producing, feeding cows for milk, housing cows, cost of producing, etc., so that it is of interest to every one engaged in dairying or in any way interested in milk.

The price of the book through the "Review" is \$3.25, or given for five new subscribers at \$1.00 each.

\* \* \*

When the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture issued the volume, "Farm Weeds of Canada," it was thought little more could be printed to give an intelligent idea of these pests, but the second edition of this work has just come from the press and surpasses the first edition almost as far as the first did any previous attempts. Mr.

When you write advertisers, just mention this paper.



George H. Clark, chief of the division, is primarily responsible for this work, but was assisted in preparing the text by the late Dr. James Fletcher and by Mr. W. C. McKillican, of the seed branch in Alberta, and in preparing the many colored plates by Mr. Norman Criddle, Wawanesa, Man.

Altogether there are about 750 weeds described, 76 of which are illustrated in their natural colors. The text gives the common and scientific names of each weed, how it was introduced, general description, time of flowering, how it propagates where found, where most injurious, and method of eradicating.

## FORTNIGHTLY NEWS

The total value of the Canadian fish catch last year was \$25,451,085.

There is trouble down in Ontario over an alleged sale of a senatorship.

J. M. Barrie, the novelist, got a divorce from his wife the other day and now wants her back again.

Goldwin Smith, Canada's greatest publicist, announces his permanent withdrawal from journalism.

By filling up the gap between Sheho and Lanigan, the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to Edmonton is now completed.

Malcolm McKenzie, M.P. for clareholm, announces that he intends to resign his seat in the legislature. A desire to attend to private business is given as the reason.

In the introduction to the work is this sentence, which should encourage any one who has a fight against weeds—

"There is no weed known which cannot be eradicated by constant attention, if the nature of its growth be understood."

Like the first edition, the second of "Farm Weeds of Canada" is for free distribution to public institutions, including rural schools, and for the price of \$1.00 may be had in single copies only by applying Superintendent of Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

broke away from its coupling on a stiff grade, and in running away collided with a street car carrying passengers: Fifteen passengers are dead as the result.

It is announced from London, Eng., that R. W. Perks will not seek reelection, the reason given being that he is interested in large contracts. This is the gentleman who advises the Government to construct the Georgian Bay canal. Let us hope he is about to undertake it.

The second session of the eleventh Parliament of Canada was opened at Ottawa on the 11th. More than usual interest is being taken in the session, as the government intend to provide for the establishment of a Canadian navy. A new minister—Hon. McKenzie King—was formally introduced. He is the youngest cabinet minister in the history of Canada and will hold the portfolio of labor.

John Niblock, superintendent of



Hon. Duncan Marshall, M.P.P., Olds, newly appointed Minister of Agriculture for Alberta.

Records for passenger trains are being smashed and scattered all over the prairie these days. The latest is a run of a special from Calgary to North Portal in 24 hours. In some places 80 miles an hour was made.

Bonds for the Alberta Great Waterways Railway are being put on the market in London. This looks as though the company would soon be at work on the line from Edmonton into the far north.

A horrible street railway accident occurred at Vancouver on the 10th. A freight car loaded with timber

the Calgary division of the C.P.R., retired from active service on November 1st. He has been a railroad man for 35 years. A fruit farm in British Columbia is responsible for his leaving railway work behind.

Last week Messrs. Simon Downie Sons, of Carstairs, shipped to the Immigration Department at Winnipeg five carloads of sheaf oats and wheat. The grain was selected from the farm of Mr. W. H. Wood, three miles northeast of Carstairs. Needless to say, the quality of the grain excited the admiration of all who saw it being shipped, especially some land-seekers from the States.

## Farmers of Western Canada

The only way you can get all you ought to realize out of your grain is by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it handled by a reliable and experienced grain commission firm. We are a well-known firm possessed of ample facilities in every way for doing such business. We are not track buyers, and do not own elevators, nor do we buy your grain on our own account, but we act as your agents and look after the grading of your grain, and dispose of it, always striving to do the best possible in every way for your interests.

The commission rates instituted by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for handling grain on this market have recently been suspended, but an independent commission firm that does not buy grain on a handsome margin of profit must make a definite charge for the services it renders, and therefore our charges for performing the same are a commission of 1c per bus. on wheat and flax, 3/4c per bus. on barley, and 1/2c per bus. on oats.

We make liberal advances on car shipping bills as soon as same are received, make prompt returns after sales are made, and always furnish our customers with the name and address of the buyer to whom we sell.

We solicit a continuance of the patronage we have enjoyed for so many years from western farmers. Please write us for market prospects, shipping instructions and our "Way of doing business." You will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

## THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

703-P Grain Exchange. - - - WINNIPEG.

When you write advertisers, just mention this paper.

## Farmers Attention!

Consign your Grain in care of the

### THE ALBERTA GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

At FORT WILLIAM or PORT ARTHUR, and send your Bills of Lading to our address. We will hold your Grain until you are ready to sell, and give

### Liberal Advances - Prompt Returns

References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency. Members Winnipeg and Calgary Grain Exchanges. The oldest established Grain Company in Alberta. Licensed as Commission Merchants and Track Buyers

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Write us. We can make you Money. We buy Car Lots on Track anywhere

### Offices at

Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg,  
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Jas. Richardson & Sons,

Exporters and Commission Merchants

With our 60 years in the business as grain dealers, we have secured Eastern, Western and Export connections, which enable us to procure dispositions for our customers which cannot be excelled. One shipment will convince. Write our Alberta branch, Room 2, Alexander Corner, Phone 1463. CALGARY.

When you write advertisers, just mention this paper.



## ADVERTISING NEWS

Half the inconvenience in amateur photography is done away with by sending exposed films to Young's Studio, Calgary. The very best that is in a film will be brought out.

With the coming of winter, manufacturers of phonographs begin to use large space in the best papers. The Edison phonograph ad begins again in this paper.

Tanning hides is a scientific process which requires careful manipulation. If we wanted to be sure of having a horse skin or any other kind of a pelt, made into a soft, pliable robe, we would try Davidson & Co., Brandon, Man.

\$100,000 a year is spent advertising Waterman fountain pens. The campaign began 25 years ago with a quarter page in the Century, which cost \$62.50. Last year the sales of these pens amounted to \$2,250,000.

As a result of the strong campaign of advertising for baked beans, the States have not been able to supply the demand, and last year 3,000,000 bushels were imported. Bean consumption has increased over 50 per cent. as a result of advertising.

The Frost Wire Fence Co., of Hamilton Ont., has adopted a novel way of developing trade. On November 3rd they chartered a special car and took 16 of their agents on a trip to California. On the trip Mr. Frost will enthuse his agents with strong "canvases" talks.

Readers of advertisements will have noticed the offer of the C.P.R. of British Columbia "Land at 62 cents per acre." From July 1st to August 31st, the company answered 5,000 enquiries re this land, and the results of the advertisements are still operating. By the time interest in the proposition has subsided, there will have been more than 10,000 enquiries, involving the sending out of 30,000 letters and 50,000 items of literature. A new booklet upon British Columbia has been issued which will be sent enquirers.

An amalgamation between the Manson Campbell Co., manufacturers of Chatham fanning mills, Chatham kitchen cabinets, Chatham incubators, Chatham pitless scales, Chatham fireless cookers, Chatham vacuum cleaners, as well as all the other well known "Chatham" lines, and Wm. Gray & Sons, makers of high grade carriages and sleighs, for the purpose of handling the western trade, has been effected. The new concern is called the Gray-Campbell Co., and their headquarters will be at Winnipeg, with warehouses at Brandon, Moose Jaw and Calgary. When in need of information about any of the articles handled, write the nearest office warehouse.

By an arrangement between the Cockshutt Plow Company and the Frost & Wood Company the lines manufactured by these two concerns will be marketed jointly in Western Canada. Mr. Harry Cockshutt has been elected a director in the Frost & Wood Company and some of this company's stock has been acquired by the Cockshutt people. This amalgamation makes it possible for the one selling agency to stock local agents with a full line of plows, cultivators, discs, seeders, haying and harvesting machinery, and so save expense. The Cockshutt office and warehouse in Calgary will be headquarters for Alberta.

## JUDGES AT SEED FAIRS.

The following are the judges appointed at the Alberta seed fairs arranged to date:

Magrath and Raymond.—D. W. Warner, Edmonton, and W. H. Fairfield.

Gleichen.—D. W. Warner and W. C. McKillican.

Innisfail, Milnerton and Alix.—D. W. Warner and G. H. Hutton.

Macleod, Nov. 26.—T. H. Woolford, Cardston, and W. C. McKillican.

Innisfree, Vermilion and Lloydminster.—T. H. Woolford and E. H. Malcolm, Killam.

Red Deer, Three Hills and Edmonton.—T. H. Woolford and G. H. Hutton.

Poultry shows at Calgary, December 8th, 9th and 10th, and at Edmonton, 14th, 15th and 16th. A. W. Bell, manager of the Winnipeg Exhibition, will judge the fancy breeds, and E. W. Barker, of Calgary, the utility breeds at both shows.

The longest loaded freight train on record pulled into Arcola, Sask., last week. There were over one hundred cars of grain in the train, which measured four-fifths of a mile in length.

The King honored W. W. Corn, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and Commissioner Perry, of the Mounted Police, with decorations of the order of St. Michael, on his birthday, November 9th.

Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, has pronounced himself in favor of government ownership of elevators.

An official of the mines branch of the Dominion Government in a report on the peat supplies of Canada, says that the middle provinces are almost wholly dependent upon the United States for their coal supply. What does a man who makes a report like that know about our fuel supply.

## MARKETS

The grain markets have been somewhat steady for the past two weeks. A little stiffening of prices marked the beginning of this week in all grains except barley.

So far the season has been most advantageous for getting out grain; by the end of the season, if all goes well, there will be 50,000,000 bushels of wheat shipped from local points. Up to the 15th inst. there had been around 44,000,000 bushels loaded.

In the Winnipeg market the fight between the Grain Growers and the elevator interests continues quite earnestly.

The Calgary Exchange is gradually getting into more activity, but deals are altogether on cash basis on Winnipeg prices. The variations vary with Winnipeg, and to get Calgary prices deduct 15 cents per bushel on wheat, 12 on barley, and 8½ on oats from the Winnipeg quotations. These were on going to press:

### Winnipeg Cash Close.

| Wheat—            |       |     |     |     |
|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 Alberta Red     | 98¾   |     |     |     |
| 2 Alberta red     | 96¾   |     |     |     |
| 3 Alberta Red     | 95    |     |     |     |
| 4 Alberta Red     | 90¾   |     |     |     |
| 5 Alberta Red     | 85½   |     |     |     |
| Rej 1 Rej 2 Seeds |       |     |     |     |
| 1 Nor.            | 98½   | 93½ | 91½ | 93  |
| 2 Nor.            | 96½   | 91½ | 89½ | 91½ |
| 3 Nor.            | 91¾   |     |     |     |
| 4 Nor.            | 90    |     |     |     |
| 5 Nor.            | 85½   |     |     |     |
| 6 Nor.            | 79    |     |     |     |
| Oats—             |       |     |     |     |
| 2 Canada West     | 34¾   |     |     |     |
| 3 Canada West     | 33¾   |     |     |     |
| Barley—           |       |     |     |     |
| No. 3             | 47    |     |     |     |
| No. 4             | 44¾   |     |     |     |
| Feed              | 42½   |     |     |     |
| Flax—             |       |     |     |     |
| 1 Northwestern    | 1.58¾ |     |     |     |
| 1 Manitoba        | 1.56¾ |     |     |     |

The live stock trade for 1909 is falling off. The season has been favorable for shipping, and cattle have gone out in large numbers. Hog prices are on the decline. Winnipeg prices are:

|                                                                                                                                                                                    |        |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Export steers, freight assumed                                                                                                                                                     | \$4.00 | \$4.25 |
| Export heifers and cows                                                                                                                                                            | 3.15   | 3.25   |
| Good butchers' steers and heifers, off cars, W'peg                                                                                                                                 | 3.10   | 3.00   |
| Medium butchers' cattle                                                                                                                                                            | 2.25   | 3.00   |
| Choice hogs                                                                                                                                                                        | 7.50   |        |
| Choice sheep                                                                                                                                                                       | 6.00   |        |
| Choice lambs                                                                                                                                                                       | 6.50   |        |
| Choice calves                                                                                                                                                                      | 3.50   | 4.00   |
| Liverpool, Nov. 14.—John Rogers & Co. report: States steers, 12½ to 13½c; Canadian, 11½ to 12½c; ranchers 10 to 11½c; cows and heifers, 10½ to 11½c; bulls, 9½ to 10c. Trade slow. |        |        |

During this week J. Y. Griffin Co. quote the following prices off cars, Edmonton:

Hogs—Choice quality hogs, 150 to 250 lbs. average, 6¾c; roughs and heavies, 4½ to 5½c; you should buy them at least \$1.50 under choice hogs; stags not wanted; light, thin pigs not wanted; urge farmers to hold and feed.

Cattle.—Good, fat steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, 3¼ to 3½c; 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., 3 to 3½c; 900 to 1,000 lbs., 2½ to 2¾c; extra good fat heifers, 1,050 lbs. and up, 2½ to 2¾c; medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., 2¼ to 2½c; extra good fat cows, 1,000 lbs. and up, 2¼ to 2½c; medium quality fat cows, 900 lbs. and up, 2 to 2¼c; bulls and stags, 2 to 2¼c; light weight, poor and thin cattle not desirable.

Calves.—Good calves, 125 to 200 lbs., 3½ to 4c; 200 to 300 lbs., 3 to 3½c.

Sheep.—Choice killing sheep, 4½ to 5c.

Lambs.—Choice killing lambs, 5 to 5½c.

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### OUR RECORD

| Year ending June 30 | New Shares Taken | Paid Up Capital | Grain Handled      |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1907                | 653              | \$11,795        | 2½ Million Bushels |
| 1908                | 1079             | 46,942          | 5 " "              |
| 1909                | 4624             | 175,000         | 7¾ " "             |

This proves that a Farmers' Company conducted along sound business lines can succeed

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### OUR METHOD

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We handle grain on commission. A farmer shipping to us has these advantages: (1st) We watch grading. (2nd) We sell at top price. (3rd) We have a claims department for handling claims for shortage, etc. (4th) He helps a farmers' company against the Elevator Combine that is trying to put it out of business. Advances given promptly on shipping bills. Write us for any information you may want about grain, or about the Company Alberta Farmers Address

## GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., CALGARY

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# The Country Home

## DISAPPROVES OF NAVY.

Editor "Review."

Re "The National Conscience and National Duty."

I enclose money order for fifty cents. Kindly send twelve additional copies of your issue of November 5th. You have in it the strongest article upon "War" which I have ever read in a Canadian paper. I hope it marks a new era in journalism. Surely the day is now coming when editors will cease the sacrifice of conscience, Christianity and principle in an effort to placate the voracious jingoism of those who take their cue from a fast dying age.

I hope and believe your utterances will meet the commendation they deserve—I would say, unanimous commendation, but that is too much to expect. All forms of fetich die hard, and only after a tremendous struggle with, and persecution of, those who press on to higher and better things.

You have struck the right note. The journalism of the future will not be such as temporizes with issues until sure which side meets popular acclaim. The true function of the journalist is first to determine which side of a question be false and which be true, and then a staunch advocacy of that which appears right without whimper or apology—the educating of the people to views higher than their own. The impotence of the press to-day is due to no other cause than the absolute subservience of principle to the demands of expediency. Your article flashes with the fire of conviction. It is not a sample of the inane rubbish produced by those who write for hire.

Success to you in your efforts! May you succeed in your own way and in your own sphere and among your own people in changing those standards which make our Christianity a sham, a mockery and a disgrace! It would be vain to hope for more.

Robert L. Scott.

Winnipeg, Man., 11th Nov., 1909.

\* \* \*

## "TAKE TIME BY THE FORE-LOCK."

It is not too early to begin to plan for Christmas. Our presents to each other are supposed to be spontaneous giving and the output of our affection. So they are, but all the same spontaneity feels better the day after Christmas if it has been founded on a

business basis and our purses aren't left too empty. It is a good idea to start planning early. The first thing to do is to take pen and paper and make a list of those dear ones you are going to remember. Then count up how much money you can afford to spend. Keep this affair strictly to yourself, however, as others might not understand your motives. Divide your possible cash among your list of friends any way you choose and then set your brain to work to think of the nicest thing you can get for each amount. You'll be amazed how this will help you and take away

## CHEERFULNESS.

Did you ever have a doctor tell you to "cheer up and you'll soon be better?" You rather thought likely when he said that that he was trying to put the best side on the affair. In reality he was trying to get you better. It is just lately that the world is waking up to the idea of the influence of the mind over the body and the body over the mind. So when you tried to cheer up you actually were putting in action forces that would throw off the disease. Happiness and cheerfulness act on the tissues of the body like sun-

as some have to tuberculosis. The rest of your melancholy is only habit. It's just the way you have got into of looking at things. Cheerfulness, too, is a habit, and can be cultivated. I mean mental cheerfulness, not the grin or the loud laugh, which we find so objectionable in some of our friends. By the way, it isn't cheerfulness they have, but nervousness, and sometimes their hearts are the duldest when we see them smile or hear them laugh. But mental cheerfulness is a thing we should all strive after. It will bring health to our bodies and happiness to our friends.

Did you ever strive to be cheerful like Dickens' Mark Tapley in spite of some dreadful calamity that faces you? If you ever did, really strive to put the worry and the forebodings as it were "in a box and sit on the lid tight." You'd be amazed how much lighter the worry became.

I remember hearing of one woman who hadn't heard from her husband since he went to sea years before. She said how she bore up was by telling herself, "I won't cry till tomorrow. Perhaps it isn't true." And for long years she put off sorrow, and by that time the kind hand of time had taken the sting from her soul and melted her sorrow away.

So many think it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to others to worry and to grieve. No such thing. Worry eats up our nervous energy and grieving is only selfishness, and it is far more of a duty to see the bright side of things and try and help others to forget and be happy too.

The question often arises, "How can one cultivate cheerfulness when the health is utterly cast down and no ray of hope or happiness seems any place?" Here a few tried recipes for such a case:—Firstly—Don't grieve to-day; wait till some other time. Secondly—Fill your mind with other thoughts. Read something interesting or do something else and do it hard, so that it takes all the powers of your brain to master the work in hand. That is substitute new work to occupy your mind. Thirdly—Appear to others happy, make yourself act happy and cheerful, open your mouth and sing; that sounds strange, but its effect on the mind is magical to some people. Let us realize that our health and that of our friends depends upon our cheerfulness and that melancholy should be treated like a disease as bad as tuberculosis and fought against and put utterly from us.

\* \* \*

By the election of Judge Gaynor to the mayoralty of New York the Tammany Hall element wins a decisive victory. A Republican candidate and Wm. R. Hearst were opposing aspirants.



All the Family Up—Russell Turner's pony "Sunshine."  
Balgreggan Ranch, Calgary.

so much of the ordinary Christmas rush and worry. No one will be forgotten and you will have done for each the best you could. Books are always a safe and inexpensive gift. Try and use your small amounts to buy materials which with your own hands and time can be turned into precious articles to own. It's the touch of love—not the money value—that counts with the gift to the receiver, so let the love be strong and the planning early and you will find time to work out something in a "joy giving" present for each.

light does on impurities. Contrariety, moodiness, melancholy, hatred, and anger set in action certain toxins in the blood that are positively poisonous, and no wonder ill-health results.

"This is all very well," I hear some one say, "but I was born melancholy; I can't be a sunny temperament like some others." Now that may be so, but if you will remember, which I doubt you can, you weren't born with much feelings of any kind, but with the desires to be fed and taken care of. Of course, you may have had a tendency to melancholy just the same

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# Christmas Cakes and Puddings

## CHRISTMAS CAKES AND PUDDINGS.

By "Mother Hubbard."

All good housewives plan to make their Christmas cake from six weeks to one month before the date, and the plum pudding soon after, so I am giving in this issue some excellent recipes for these so that you will have them to use in time.

### A Well Tried Christmas Cake.

I got this recipe from a dear old Quaker lady, who has used it all her life for Christmas and weddings. Double the quantities will make a large, four-storied cake.

2 lbs. brown sugar.  
2 lbs. butter.  
2 lbs. flour.  
4 lbs. raisins.  
1 lb. currants.  
1 lb. citron, lemon and orange peel mixed—sliced very fine.  
½ lb. almond nuts, blanched.  
3 nutmegs, 10 eggs, 1 wineglass of wine, 2 wineglasses of brandy.

If anyone objects to the use of these last they can use fruit juice or raspberry vinegar, vanilla, etc., as flavoring.

Mix the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs, rub the fruit into the flour and add them last. Bake very slowly—in a very moderate oven.

### Bride's Cake.

1¼ lbs. icing sugar.  
10 oz. white butter.  
1½ lbs. of flour.  
1 oz. baking powder.  
8 oz. corn starch.  
Whites of 11 eggs.  
Flavor with lemon extract.  
This is said to be a perfect recipe

### Rice Cake.

3 oz. rice flour.  
3 oz. wheat flour sifted into it.  
8 oz. granulated sugar.  
Rind of a lemon, grated fine.  
Yolks of 6 eggs.  
Whites of 3 eggs.  
Beat for twenty minutes and bake about three-quarters of an hour.

### A Simple Christmas Cake.

2 eggs.  
½ cup butter.  
1 cup molasses.  
1 cup raisins.  
2 cups flour.  
Various spices.  
Mix and bake in a rather brisk oven.

### Christmas Fruit Pudding.

Put a quart of milk into a double boiler; beat the yolks of four eggs with one cupful of sugar until very light; add a little hot milk, return the mixture to the boiler and cook until you have a thick, soft custard. Take from the fire and add a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. When cold turn the mixture into a freezing-can, pack, and turn until it is slightly frozen. Add a quarter of a pound of chopped, candied cherries, a cupful of sultanas, a quarter of a pound of candied pineapple, chopped rather fine, and, if you have them, three or four grated macaroons. Fold in this one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth, cover the can, repack, stand it aside for one hour, and the pudding will be ready to serve.—Mrs. Rorer.

### Grandmother's English Plum Cake.

Beat one pound of butter to a cream; add gradually one pound of granulated sugar, and when very light add four eggs well beaten. Dissolve a

teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in two tablespoonfuls of warm water, add it to one cupful of molasses, and then add the molasses to the butter, sugar and eggs. Stir in half a pint of lukewarm, strong, black coffee, three cupfuls of flour, a level teaspoonful of allspice, half a teaspoonful of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and one nutmeg, grated. Beat thoroughly. Mix half a pound of shredded citron, two pounds of stoned raisins and one



Cabinet Pudding with Prunes.

pound of currants; flour them with half a cupful of pastry flour, stir them in carefully, and finally bake in fruit cake-pans in a slow oven for two hours and a half.—Mrs. Rorer.

### Cabinet Pudding with Prunes.

Cut about one-fourth of a pound of cooked prunes into halves, lengthwise, removing the stones. Line a quart brick-mold or a small, brick-loaf bread pan with paper and butter thoroughly; decorate with halves of prunes with half a blanched almond in the centre of each; press slices of stale sponge cake against the decorations; add more prunes, then cake, until the mold is filled. Beat three eggs; add half a teaspoonful of salt and one-third a cup of sugar, mix; mix again and pour over the cake and prunes in the mold. Set in a dish on many folds of paper (a kitchen holder is often convenient for this purpose), and surround with boiling water. Let cook until firm in the centre. It will take about an hour. Serve with stewed prunes or with hard sauce into which a cup of prune pulp and juice has been beaten.—Boston Cooking Magazine.

### My Best Plum Pudding.

One pound suet, 1 pound currants, 1 pound raisins 1 pound mashed potatoes, 1 pound red carrots boiled and mashed, ½ pound brown sugar, ½ pound molasses 1 teaspoonful ground cloves, 1 teaspoonful ground cinnamon, 2 oz. candied peel, ¼ pound bread crumbs, ½ pound chopped nuts. Add flour enough to make a very stiff batter. Steam 24 hours, as convenient. It is well to make this pudding at least a week before Christmas—the earlier the better. Before serving steam it a couple of hours more. This makes the most delicious pudding I ever tasted, and the recipe is over 150 years old and has been used every year by many.

### Another Good Plum Pudding.

1 cup molasses.  
2½ cups sugar.  
1 cup milk.  
1 lb. raisins.  
1 lb. currants.  
1 lb. suet.  
Lemon peel and spice to suit taste.  
5 eggs beaten a little.  
1 teaspoon salt.  
Flour to stiffen, using one teaspoon of baking powder to each cup of flour. Boil for three hours and a half.

### Children's Christmas Pudding.

This is a splendid pudding and tastes almost as rich as the real plum pudding, but is much easier digested by children or invalids.

½ cup brown sugar.  
½ cup molasses.  
1 cup milk, sweet or sour.  
1 cup stoned raisins.  
1½ cups Graham flour.  
½ cup white flour.  
½ cup butter.

### Lady Fingers.

Yolks of 4 eggs.  
¼ pound of sugar.  
Beat till smooth and light.  
Beat the whites and add.  
Sift in a ¼ pound of flour.  
Make it into a smooth paste and cut into ancy shapes and lay it on buttered paper. Bake quickly. While hot press two of the cakes into one on the flat side.

### Scotch Cake.

1 pound of fine flour.  
½ pound butter.  
½ pound finely sifted loaf sugar.  
Mix well to a paste. Roll out an inch thick in square shape. Pinch the edges to four small points. Ornament with comfit and orange peel chips. Bake in a quick oven until a pale lemon color.

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# The House of Prayer

By Rev. J. A. CLARK,  
Knox Church, Calgary

St. Mark, 11, 17: "And Jesus taught, saying unto them, Is it not written, my house shall be called of all nations, The House of Prayer?"

This well known incident of the cleansing of the temple reveals to us in a particularly clear way the mind of our Lord as to temples and churches and buildings set apart for the public worship of God. Jesus fastens upon a phrase in the book of Isaiah which he accepts as the true name and description of such buildings. This name so truly and acceptably represents what a church stands for that it may be called its universal name. All nations, however varied and separated, will be agreed that this is the right thought of a place of worship, "My house shall be called of all nations, The House of Prayer."

It is impossible for us to think about any building as the Jews thought of their temple, or as many races of men have thought of some specially sacred site or object. Our Lord has delivered us from these superstitions. We sing:

Jesus, where'er Thy people meet,  
There they behold Thy mercy seat;  
Where'er they seek Thee Thou art found,  
And every place is hallowed ground.

For Thou within no walls confined,  
Inhabitest the humble mind;  
Such ever bring Thee where they come,  
And going take Thee to their home.

The deepest teaching of our Scriptures is to teach each one of us—the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.

Any yet this is the strange and most certain truth. Those who most fully perceive the sacredness of every place, to whom nothing is common or unclean, are those who feel the need for and most appreciate the sacredness of a temple or a church. Those who find God in forest aisles and under the blue vault of heaven are those who in those works of man, the cathedral and the wayside chapel, also find a Presence that comes near to man and makes the building reared by human hands a most sacred and a most glorious place. We can have no difficulty in understanding that the man who finds God best in these prairies and hills is the man among us who finds him best in this church building, and who understands what our Lord means when He says "my house shall be called The House of Prayer."

There are two chief thoughts which come to us when we contemplate this name for the church. It is the meeting place for those who pray with Him whom they seek in prayer. In the House of Prayer there are two things which should always mark us.

First, it is the House of Prayer because it is the place for those who stand in need, of those who are helpless, dependent, ignorant creatures. There is nothing as unseemly in a church as pride, self-satisfaction, display, human boasting. The wisest man, the richest man, the most important man in the world, when he comes into the church, comes to acknowledge that his wealth and wisdom and importance are nothing, that he is absolutely and altogether dependent upon God. That is why all display in dress, or in oratory, or in music, or any human exhibition, is

unsuitable and offensive in the church. We come into the church not to show what we have, what we can do, but to confess our poverty and inability and helplessness.

Nothing in my hand I bring,  
Simply to Thy cross I cling;  
Naked, come to Thee for dress;  
Helpless, look to Thee for grace;  
Foul, I to Thy fountain fly;  
Wash me, Saviour, or I die.

Let us seek to get this very clearly into our minds, that we may no longer misunderstand. We do not come to church because we are wise. Our only wisdom is to know how ignorant we are, to stand bowed before the immensity and wonder of truth and life. It isn't because we have a complete and final creed we come to church. We know that many think that is why men go to church, because they think they are better than others. But that is the worst sort of misunderstanding. If we were only good enough we could afford to stay away from church. We do, however, come to church because we desire to be wise and to be good, to know the truth and to do it. And for these reasons we come to the House of Prayer, come to seek and cry after knowledge and virtue.

It is plainly to be seen, then, why we build churches and go to them. Human experience is continually forcing upon us the recognition of our own helplessness and ignorance and dependence. We can scarcely live in this world without finding out day by day how uncertain and mysterious our human life is, and what poor, weak, short-lived creatures we are. This recognition drives us to prayer; we cannot help crying out after Him whom is the source of all things. Because our confidence and assurance, our self-satisfaction is broken forever, we seek with our fellows One to help us and to deliver.

I falter where I firmly trod,  
And falling with my weight of cares  
Upon the great world's altar stairs  
That slope through darkness up to God.  
I stretch lame hands of faith, and grope,  
And gather dust and chaff, and call  
To what I feel is Lord of all.

I trust this spirit may always mark those who come to this church, both ministers and people, and all their services here. Let us come to this church with humility and with a consciousness of our unworthiness and of our great constant need. This is the House of Prayer, and only those who are in the spirit of prayer, who have something to pray for, who hunger and thirst, have any right to come here.

But there is another side to prayer. The church is the House of Prayer, not only because it is the place for the needy and the helpless, but because we meet there the One who can supply our need and uplift and strengthen us. It is the place for those who are in despair, but if that were all it would have disappeared long ago. It is the place where our despair is replaced by hope and confidence. That is why the church will always remain so long as man dwells on this earth. God is found on earth and His forgiveness and salvation are

realized, and nowhere is this so commonly and fully done as in the church. We come to church, then, for a very wonderful and transforming experience. We come in our weakness to find the divine strength, in our sorrow to taste comfort, and in our hunger and thirst to be filled.

It is in this sense that the church is found to be the Father's house, and our home. The true home ministers to us as no other place does or can. We go home for our food, for our rest, for freedom, for understanding, for ease of body and mind, and, most of all, for protecting, encircling, encompassing love. We go home tired, hungry, weary of the world, eager for all that is best and most acceptable for us. This is exactly what the church does for us, or ought to do for us. It ought to be the home of the spirit on this earth. Men weary with life's battles, strengthless and disappointed, are to come here that they may be revived, restored, reinvigorated, sent forth again with quickened step and encouraged and renewed spirit. All that we say and do in the church must have this in view. The prayers, the hymns, the preaching, must arouse and inspire and uplift. We come into church bowed and broken; we go out again as new men, filled with quenchless hope, willing and able once again to take our place and carry our cross, and march on to victory. This is the function of the temple, the church, the House of Prayer.

Now think how shocked our Lord was, to come into His Father's House, the House of Prayer, and find it full of the street, the market-place, the spirit of gain and greed and the world. There was no peace here, no spiritual presence of refreshing and pure power. The noisy, grasping, quarreling, bargaining spirit had taken God's place. My friends, we must be very careful to shut out from our churches the world's money-loving, bargaining spirit. We ought to shut it out of our homes and out of our hearts and lives, but the place to begin is in the church. When our worldliness is so rampant and strong that our churches, our very worship of God, is full of it, then our Lord uses plain speech. He says: "You have made my Father's house, the house of prayer, a den of robbers. Let us dwell on that plain and strong phrase, 'A den of robbers.' Let us see to it that this church in which today we worship God for the first time, never deserves to be called 'a den of robbers,' and let us be sure of this, that when it ceases to be the House of Prayer, when those who come to it are not humble, penitent, eager and prayerful men and women, but proud, self-satisfied, greedy and self-seeking worldlings, then it will be and can be nothing else than a 'den of robbers.'"

Shall we not dedicate it in our hearts from this day as a house of prayer? Shall we not come here to seek Christ, to receive instruction, to confess sins, to bow ourselves with humility and yet with high hope before Almighty God. I have this assurance to give you individually. Each one of us who comes to this place with this purpose and for this end will find what he seeks. It may be for us if we will, the place where we meet God, our house of prayer. My prayer is that it may be such for us all.

\* \* \*

A report comes from London that Wm. T. Stead has induced his spirit "Julia" to obtain an interview with the late Mr. Gladstone on the budget crisis. The seance is said to have been quite satisfactory, and Mr. Gladstone, as might be expected, advises that the Lords accept the budget.

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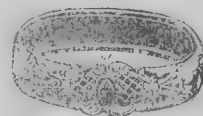
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smart must be long this year, at least 45 or 50 inches, and many even longer. Sealskin is the very height of fashion, and also French dyed muskrat, called by many people Hudson seal.

#### A Different Fur Trimming.

Many of the new fur coats are trimmed with a different fur. A charming model is in dyed muskrat with a big collar of the long-haired skunk skin which was formerly called Alaska sable. The coat fastens with jewelled buttons and has a band of the trimming fur around the bottom.

Another coat of the same fur has garnitures of Australian opossum, which is decidedly the fur novelty of the season. This new fur is grey and white and resembles chinchilla.

Carcaul coats are trimmed with black silk braid, cord or tassel effects, but the popular pony coats are mostly plain with their sombreness relieved by a fastening of jewelled buttons.

A beautiful mink coat is slashed at the sides nearly to the hips. The skins are all used full length and dovetailed together, forming an exceedingly smart garment.

#### Fur Sets.

All long-haired furs are very smart this season for neck-pieces and muffs. Fox in white, black, pointed and Sitkin is exceedingly popular. White fox is suitable for evening, calling and all dress occasions. A lovely set has a neck-piece made in a one-skin effect and a large flat muff trimmed elaborately with embroidery. A handsome set of black fox with white points has the neck-piece made with a deep irregular back trimmed with the head and tail. The muff is large in rug shape.

A lovely mink collar has a deep square back trimmed with a fringe of tails, divided by two large directoire tassels of brown silk.

The above design is by The McCall Company, New York, designers and makers of McCall patterns.

This is a pretty style for a lady's dress, and comes in 7 sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure. The price of the pattern is 15 cents. Any one wishing the order should send for it to the "Fashion Department" of the "Farm and Ranch Review," Centre Street, Calgary, and we will forward you the pattern as soon as possible.

#### Work Bag.

This design will make a very pretty work bag. The six side pieces are made of pale blue sateen and covered with net or point de spire. They are then sewed together and also to the shaped bottom, which has been made of cardboard, and then covered like the sides. In front of each side arrange a pocket for spools or scissors, etc., an in one place put a little pin-cushion. A cord is run through the rings sewed around the top. This draws the bag together. The outside can be made of the sateen or of silk to match.

\* \* \*

#### TEN PRESENTS FOR 25 CENTS.

The possession of a twenty-five cent piece made ten-year-old Kitty feel very rich financially, and it seemed to double itself when she had it changed into pennies with which to buy Christmas presents for her beloved ones, including seven relatives and three little friends. Her eyes shone with love, and never a doubt entered her mind of being able to buy something for every one as she put the money away in her little purse and then wrote a letter to each one of the family like this:

"Dear ———  
"What do you want for Christmas? Please name three things and write to  
"SANTA CLAUS,  
"Back of the Clock Over the  
Fireplace."

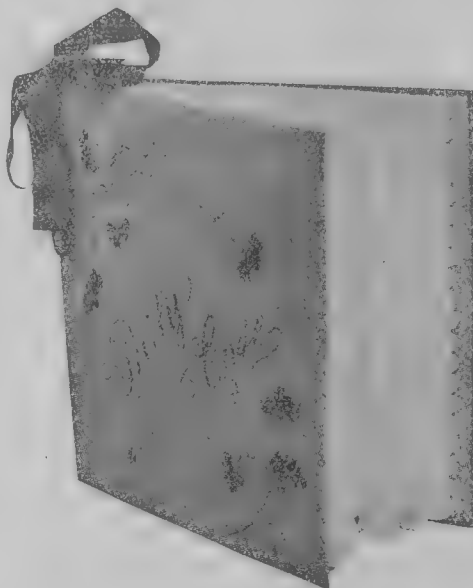
Then the notes were poked under the doors of the owners' rooms, and when the answers were taken from their hiding place, a few days later, itty trembled with delight, although she felt a wee bit anxious now as she read them, fearing that her twenty-five cents would not buy everything. She took her teacher, Miss Darling, into her confidence, and they went over the list together with most happy results.

Kitty's sister wanted a clamp to hold her music-book open, and a very pretty one was made of a clothespin. Kitty provided for it a dress of fancy silk, Japanese fashion. A face was outlined with ink on the head of the pin, and strands of black thread were wound around it to represent this little girl's hair. Arms were made by covering small rolls of raw cotton with silk and sewing them on near the top of the clothespin. A bit of red paper folded fanlike was tucked in the hair, and this cunning little gift was complete. Three clothespins cost Kitty only two cents. The silk she had in her doll's patch-box.

Aunt Kate wanted a little bureau tray. For this Kitty collected four biscuit boxes. After removing the lids she covered them with fancy paper on the outside and a plain color on the inside. There was not enough of one color left over after making Christmas tree ornaments to cover them all alike. The boxes were then pasted together, side by side, and for a pretty finish Kitty put a bow of baby ribbon at each corner and two on each side. The ribbon was the only expense, three yards costing three cents.

For each of her little friends, Jessica, May and Lulu, she framed a group picture of herself and them. A little coaxing, with a kiss or two, persuaded her brother to take some snapshots of them one day when they were all playing together, and for these she made smart frames out of some red envelopes having square flaps that were left over from a birthday gift of stationery—using two for each picture. Armed with her scissors Kitty went to work. She cut off the back of each envelope. Then, after making a round opening in one for the picture, and pasting the picture on the under one, she pasted the two

## Four Pretty Christmas Presents For a Handy Girl To Make



#### Doily Case.

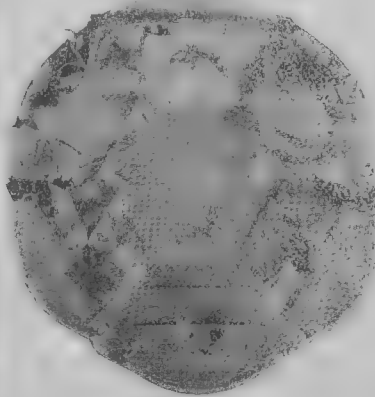
The doily case is made of two square pieces of heavy cardboard neatly covered with gray linen. Where the edges of the linen are pasted over on the inner sides a piece of fine white paper is pasted, making each half appear like the cover of a book. Upon one side are embroidered a bunch of crimson carnations and the words "Doily Case." The edges of the tissue paper which comprise the leaves of this doily case are scalloped. The covers are tied together with satin ribbon.

#### Useful Hair and Hat Pin Box.

Semi-circular box of red cedar arranged for various-sized hairpins and hatpins. The edge of the box is covered with cretonne and finished with gold braid. The cardboard lid is covered with figured pink cretonne and lined with silk.

#### Scissors-Guard.

Made of cork, with a red silk crocheted cover and finished with a small black silk tassel.



3052

well be newer or more lovely than some of the charming chiffon and lace creations with their barbaric girdles and trimmings of gold, silver and colored stones?

#### This is a Fur Season.

Fashion favors furs this season more emphatically than ever before, and discontented indeed is the woman who cannot afford to indulge her fancies in this direction. Not only are fur coats considered the very quintessence of smartness, but neck pieces, collars and pelerine effects are strongly emphasized in every fashionable street costume.

Nowhere else in this country can such a variety of beautiful fashions in furs be seen as at the well-known house of C. C. Shayne & Co. Some very charming and exclusive styles in both coats and neck-pieces are displayed there. Fur coats to be really

see how much better it will look in the end if you lay it on a folded Turkish towel. Place the right side of the article on the towel, which should be folded to form several thicknesses; then iron on the wrong side. The embroidery will stand out remarkably well if treated in this way. The back of a waist which has many small buttons will look better if ironed in the same manner.



## INEXPENSIVE PRETTY XMAS GIFTS

We are showing on this page a variety of little things that the clever needlewoman will enjoy making for Xmas. presents. None of them are expensive, and each and all of them will give pleasure and be useful as well.

The first is a shade for a drawing-room lamp. It is made of seven hand-painted panels with intersections and border of English point lace. The same idea could be carried out in Dresden ribbon, and any dainty lace laid around flatly.

Beside it is a little needle case. This is made from a piece of bronze leather sufficiently large to hold three papers of needles. The case is lined with linen, which forms the pockets, and is tied together with ribbon.

The desk blotter is made from a piece of pasteboard covered at the back, over the top and at the corners with green denim. The blotting paper is held in place by the denim and oxidized silver corners. At each corner the denim is embroidered with a spray of daisies, and across the top are embroidered the words "Blot it out."

Beside the blotter is a design for an exquisite plate doily in lace stitch. The effect is very dainty, but there is really not much work, so many "spider" stitches are used.

The child's bib is made from fine lawn and trimmed with Valenciennes edging. Underneath the tiny revers it is slightly padded; the strings, which are edged with the lace, are intended to keep the bib in place—something always hard to do with a child's bib. Kindly pardon the engraver's mistake in getting this picture upside down.

The dainty work-bag is made from a piece of flowered silk. Two circles of pasteboard covered with silk constitute the bottom of the bag; the top circle is attached to the bag, and between it and the lower, several circles of flannel are sewed, forming a needle-book. Pins are set in closely around the edges of both circles, and the upper part of the bag has a drawing-string made of silk cord.

Next is a prayer book marker, made of white satin ribbon and lace monograms.

The twine-holder is made from a square white pasteboard box covered with silk. In the centre of the silk is embroidered an eyelet-hole, which is placed over another in the cover of the box. Place a ball of fancy twine in the box, drawing the end through.

The little pin-case is made from a piece of bronze leather, and is intended to hold several papers of white pins of different sizes. It closes with a loop and a tiny button.

The button-bag is made from a piece of green denim; embroidered upon one side is "Button, button, who's got the button?" and across the lower edge black shoe-buttons are sewed to serve as a decoration. When filled with shoe-buttons and thread of black, white and tan, and needles of all sizes, this little bag makes a most sensible gift.

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Consisting of Knife, Fork and Steel, with Horn Handles, placed nicely in a plush-lined box. Made and guaranteed by Henry Rogers, Sons & Co., Cutlery, Sheffield, and will keep a cutting edge longer than any other steel produced.

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# DON QUIXOTE, Junr.

## A Story for Boys and Girls

By John Brownjohn

### CHAPTER III.

Miltiades Teaches Doughnuts a Lesson, and is Worst in His First Encounter.

Directly after breakfast, the next morning, Miltiades mounted his velocipede at the kitchen door, and rode slowly away out the gate and down the lane toward the road. It was a beautiful morning. The sky was clear and blue overhead, the trees were green and fresh about him, while the birds sang merrily in the branches; and our hero certainly presented a gallant and even imposing spectacle as he rode along, his armor (which Abiathar Ann had scrupulously scoured the night before with Lightning soap) reflecting with dazzling brilliancy the rays of the morning sun.

When they came to the big gate, Doughnuts showed a decided disposition to turn up the road; but his master pulled fiercely on the left rein, at the same time calling upon him sternly to "Mind, sir!" and demanding to know "what he was about." Doughnuts was in an unusually bad temper this morning, though, as was very plainly to be seen in his conduct.

A little way down the road Miltiades met the tin-peddler, mounted on his high red cart and driving slowly along. Our hero kept straight on in the middle of the road, taking it for granted that the peddler would turn out for him; but as the latter did not seem disposed to do that the young crusader was himself obliged to draw up one side.

The peddler shouted "Whoa!" to his horse and bowed very politely.

"I beg your pardon for not turning out, most gallant sir," cried he, in the blandest way in the world, "but I have an exceedingly heavy load this morning."

"O, that is all right," answered Miltiades, quite mollified by the other's deferential manner.

"Is there anything in my line you would like this morning?" continued the peddler.

Miltiades shook his head.

"I don't think of anything that I need to-day," said he.

"You do seem to be pretty well supplied with tinware," said the peddler. And then he took up his reins and drove on again, leaving Miltiades sitting on his velocipede and wondering what he could have meant.

Presently, in riding along once more, he came to a place where the road was slightly up-hill. Doughnuts seemed to become aware of this fact even before his master perceived it, and showed a decided indisposition to advance. He would turn aside and try his best to stop at every stick or stone they came to, and he finally went forward so slowly and reluctantly that Miltiades had to push with all his might to make him go at all.

"O dear!" sighed our hero. "I wish Abiathar Ann had given me those spurs! I'll never be able to get Doughnuts up this hill. I'm afraid I'll have to get off and lead him."

Which was just what he was finally compelled to do.

At the top of the hill, however, he remounted. The road was now down hill for quite a way, and Miltiades thought Doughnuts would be able to go on again without difficulty. And for that matter, Doughnuts himself seemed quite to agree with his master, for the latter had to hold back on the reins with all his might to restrain him; and a little further on, the obstinate steed began to go faster and faster yet, until our hero presently

found himself going down the hill at a rate of speed that was really tremendous!

In vain he tugged at the reins and shouted "Whoa, sir! Whoa!" at the top of his voice. Doughnuts was clearly as determined now to go forward as he had before seemed resolved not to. And I don't know that his angry rider would have been able ever to stop him, had not a man suddenly started up from the side of the road, and the next moment, somehow or other (it is quite impossible to say exactly how), Doughnuts turned abruptly to one side, and Miltiades found himself all at once seated very comfortably on the ground, while the velocipede ran straight on towards some bushes beside the road, in which it became entangled, and of course stopped short.

Miltiades was so stunned and astonished by this mishap that he sat there quite motionless until he heard a voice behind him. Then, turning his head, he saw a somewhat ill-

bonfire under him, and he'd have to go."

"But that wouldn't do a runaway horse any good," objected Miltiades. "And, besides, it would set Doughnuts on fire."

"Or, if he had a habit of pulling back on his halter when he was tied," continued the man thoughtfully, not noticing particularly what Miltiades had observed. "Does he do that?"

"No," replied our hero, "I don't know that he does. He stands very well generally, even if he is not tied. Could you cure him if he did?"

"O, yes! I knew a man who knew a man who had a friend who said he once heard of a man who had a horse that always pulled back on his tie-rein."

"How did they cure him?" inquired Miltiades, getting interested.

"Why they fastened him to a post right on the edge of a wharf. And then, when the horse commenced hanging back on the rope with all his force, a man reached out and cut it with a sharp knife, and overboard went the horse, heels over head, into the river. He never pulled back on his halter after that."

"That was certainly a very good way to break him of the habit," answered Miltiades, much struck with

this matter, Miltiades came to the foot of the hill. Here the road took a sudden turn to avoid a stream which ran right across the bottom of the hill; which our hero no sooner perceived than a brilliant thought popped into his head.

"I declare!" exclaimed he. "That's just what I'll do! I'll go back and ride down hill again. And if Doughnuts runs away this time I'll let him keep right on, and just as we get to the bottom here I'll slip off and let him go out from under me straight into the water! That will cure him, I fancy, as well as it did the horse that pulled back on his hitch-rein!"

This idea was no sooner conceived than Miltiades hastened to put it into execution. He led Doughnuts back up the hill quite a way, and then, mounting him once more, he started down again. And when he found his speed increasing, our hero rather sought to encourage than to retard Doughnuts, so that presently he was going down the hill at a rate it is quite impossible to adequately describe; but if you had heard the rattling and banging of the velocipede wheels as they bounded along, and seen the cloud of dust that arose, almost entirely concealing our hero (whose helmet bobbed about so on his head he had to hold on to it tight to keep it from falling off), you would have been not a little alarmed for the safety of our intrepid young knight.

Miltiades himself, however, did not entertain the slightest fear. He shouted "Hi, hi! Go along, Doughnuts!" at the top of his voice, wishing to attain the greatest speed possible; and, alas! he so far succeeded in this that when he got to the bottom of the hill the velocipede was going so fast he could not get off at all, as he had intended. And the dreadful result was that, almost before either of them knew it, horse and rider together went straight off the edge of the bank, and plump into the water.

Luckily the stream was not deep, and the bottom was very soft indeed; so that neither was seriously injured. Yet it could hardly be said that they were much improved in appearance as they emerged from the water. Miltiades' bright armor was literally covered with mud, and his beautiful black plume sadly bedraggled and disarranged.

He pulled his velocipede out of the water, and disconsolately sat down on the bank to dry.

"At any rate," said he to himself, "I guess I have cured Doughnuts of ever running away again."

When Miltiades, pretty well dried and comfortable again, at length resumed his journey, he turned down a road which he did not remember ever to have travelled before.

He rode along for some little distance, beneath some tall shady poplars that grew beside the road. By and by, just as he was beginning to think it was time he fell in with somebody, he observed a boy of about his own age (a little smaller, perhaps) coming out of the gateway of a yard a short distance before. This boy was a very funny-looking person indeed. His cap, which was a great deal too big for him, and which had an enormous visor, was pulled down over his ears, "wrong side before," and his face was full and round, and his features so immovable withal that not even the extremely wide half-open mouth saved it from being quite expressionless. For the rest of him, he had on a jacket that seemed unreasonably small and tight, and pants which showed not the slightest disposition to descend so far as to meet the blue worsted stockings that were rolled down about his large shoes.

As soon as this individual perceived Miltiades, he turned and advanced to meet him, his hands in his pockets. The latter halted his steed but did not deign to speak first.



"The next instant our hero felt the shock of a blow."

dressed but rather good-natured looking person with a tinker's furnace in his hand and a bundle of old umbrella-sticks under his arm.

"Hoity-toity!" said the man. "What's the matter here? I've heard of men having horses shot from under 'em, but I never saw it before. Are you hurt, my fine fellow?"

Miltiades jumped up and felt of himself as well as he could, through his armor.

"No," said he, "I guess not. My horse ran away, you know."

"Yes, so I see," said the man.

"And then, when he saw you he shied, you know, and that threw me off."

"O, that was it, was it?" said the man again. "Well, running away is a bad trick in a horse."

"Yes," assented Miltiades. "And wouldn't mind it so much, now, if it was up hill."

"You ought to break him of it," advised the stranger.

"But I don't know how," murmured Miltiades. "Could you tell me, sir?"

The man shook his head.

"I'm afraid not," said he, doubtfully. "If it was a balky horse, now—"

"What would you do to break a balky horse?" inquired our hero.

"Why, I should build a good big

the stranger's narrative. "But, you see, Doughnuts don't pull back—he pulls forward."

"Yes; but I never had any experience with runaway horses, so I can't tell you how to cure him. I guess he'll outgrow it. He seems to be young yet. Do you know of anybody who has any umbrellas to mend?"

"No," answered Miltiades. "My grandmother's turned inside out the other day, but grandfather turned it back again."

"Very well I must be going, then."

And so saying the man took up his furnace again and went on up the hill, calling out in a sing-song way:

"Umbrellas ter men-nd! Boilers ter men-nd! Tubs ter men-nd!"

Then Miltiades went and got Doughnuts out of the hedge and gave him a sound beating for his ill-behavior. Doughnuts, however, did not seem to mind it much, and Miltiades sighed as he led him on down the hill.

"I do believe he would do exactly the same thing again if he got a chance!" said he. "I wish I knew how to break him of running away. That was a capital idea of the man whose horse pulled back on the halter. I wish that was the matter with Doughnuts."

While he was still reflecting upon



"Who be you?" at last inquired the boy.

Miltiades looked at him with some severity.

"Abiathar Ann says you mustn't say 'be,'" said he.

The boy opened his mouth just a little wider.

"Who 'be' Abiathar Ann?" asked he.

"Umph!" ejaculated Miltiades with great contempt. "Don't you know our Abiathar Ann? She's my sister. I am Sir Miltiades Peterkin Paul, the Knight of the Sable Plume. I have come out in search of knightly adventure."

"Be you?" repeated the boy, his mouth quite wide open now.

"What is your name?" questioned Miltiades.

The boy suddenly took his hands out of his pockets and, dropping them by his side, straightened himself up, turned out his toes, and began, in a sing-song voice, and with great rapidity of utterance, as if reciting a lesson:

"Hoseajelamosobadiahjonahmicah-nahum habakkuk zephaniahaggaizech-ari—"

"Hold on!" interrupted Miltiades. "Don't speak so fast."

So the boy repeated the name more slowly.

"Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi."

"O!" said our hero; "I see! You were named after the twelve Minor Prophets. Was any of 'em a relation of yours?"

The boy shook his head rather regretfully. "Not zi knows on," said he.

"It's a dreafull long name," continued Miltiades. "They don't call you by it, I hope, every time they speak to you?"

"No; they call me Scoots. That be my everyday name."

Miltiades nodded his head in approval of this new cognomen.

"Well, Scoots," said he, "would you like to be my 'squire?"

"What 'be' a 'square?" inquired Scoots, with interest.

"Why, to go all over the world with me, and carry my shield and lance for me and be my man-at-arms. What do you say? I will give you four hundred dollars a day."

Miltiades had a notion that he would acquire an abundance of treasure in the course of his adventures.

"I d' know's he'd lemme," said Scoots, doubtfully.

"Who?"

"Dad."

"You mustn't say dad!" objected Miltiades. "You must say father!"

"Wal. He wouldn't lemme, mebbe."

"Where is he?" inquired Miltiades.

"I'll go and ask him."

"Bunter wouldn't let ye in," said Scoots, shaking his head.

"Who's Bunter?"

"Our ram. He's right inside ther gate. He bunts!"

"He won't dare to bunt me!" said Miltiades. "I'm a knight! You show me where your father is, and I'll ask him."

So Scoots led the way through the gateway, Miltiades following, still on his velocipede. Inside the yard they came all at once in full view of Bunter. He was a large ram of a dingy white color, who just at this moment was nibbling the grass near the house doorstep.

"Come right round this way 'thout say'n' nuthin' to 'im, an mebbe he won't tech ye," advised Scoots.

But Miltiades was not disposed to do anything of the kind. If Bunter did not know enough to let him alone, then so much the worse for Bunter! He was well armed and quite ready for an adventure.

So he lowered his lance boldly and rode straight up the path. Bunter saw him coming from out the corner of

his eye, and he watched him furtively though he still kept nibbling at the grass. As the young knight came still nearer, however, his plume waving defiantly, and his lance extended, the sight all at once became altogether too aggravating for Bunter to endure. He raised his head and moved it slowly up and down with a discontented, twisting motion for a moment or so, as Miltiades drew still nearer. Then, all at once, without any further ado, he put himself suddenly in charging attitude; and, almost before our gallant young hero was aware of his hostile intent, Bunter was advancing straight upon him with head lowered and eyes flashing fire.

I would not like to say that Sir Miltiades screamed in terror, but it certainly must be acknowledged that he uttered a little cry of dismay as he saw the enemy thus rushing upon him. He had just time to shout "Hi! Hi!" and take uncertain aim with his lance at Bunter's forehead, when the animal was fully upon him.

The lance was pushed aside as if it had been a willow switch, and the next instant our hero felt the shock of a blow which, had it been directly received by himself instead of his velocipede, would have resulted in the completion of this tragic narrative with the present chapter. As it was, all in an instant, Doughnuts was completely upset and thrown sprawling upon the grass, while his gallant rider, sable plume and glittering armor and all, ingloriously bit the dust a few feet away.

Miltiades, a trifle bruised and stunned, but not seriously injured, lay quite still for a few moments. Scoots stood a little way off, apparently petrified with astonishment.

As for Bunter, he seemed on the whole very well satisfied with his achievement, and had returned contentedly to his feeding. He still kept an eye on his fallen enemy, however;

and when presently the latter stirred again and made a move to get up, Bunter turned quickly toward him, and, for all I know, would have made a second assault (which might have proved a more serious matter for my hero), but that just then a man with a pitchfork in his hand came around the corner of the house, and in fierce tones—which Bunter seemed to know and respect—ordered the animal off.

Then the new-comer turned to Miltiades.

(To be continued.)

\* \* \*

### THE LITTLE STAR.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are?  
Are there people living there,  
Countless leagues from anywhere?  
Have they sorrow or distress?  
In your shining wilderness?  
Or is bitter human woe  
Only found on earth below?  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star!  
I will bet a good cigar,  
That if men are living there  
They are pawing at the air;  
Saying taxes are too high,  
And they miss their share of pie;  
They are chasing round in swarms  
Clamoring for new reforms  
That will place them in a row  
Where the blooming plum-trees grow.  
On your distant golden shores  
There are doubtless hosts of bores,  
Who explain, from sun to sun,  
How the country should be run;  
Who are sounding Warning Notes  
While they skirmish 'round for votes.  
There are other bores who pack  
Bales of figures on their back,  
Proving that the time is near  
When there'll be a bankrupt sphere.  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star!  
Keep on twinkling where you are!  
Twinkle till the voters say  
That you're throwing light away.

Walt Mason.

### MY SHADOW.

I have a little shadow that goes in  
and out with me,  
And what can be the use of him is  
more than I can see.  
He is very, very like me from the  
heels up to the head;  
And I see him jump before me, when  
I jump into my bed.  
The funniest thing about him is the  
way he likes to grow—  
Not at all like proper children, which  
is always very slow;  
For he sometimes shoots up taller  
like an india-rubber ball,  
And he sometimes gets so little that  
there's none of him at all.  
He hasn't got a notion of how chil-  
dren ought to play,  
And can only make a fool of me in  
every sort of way.  
He stays so close beside me, he's a  
coward you can see;  
I'd think shame to stick to nursie as  
that shadow sticks to me.  
One morning, very early, before the  
sun was up,  
I rose and found the shining dew on  
every butter-cup;  
But my lazy little shadow, like an  
arrant sleepy-head,  
Had stayed at home behind me and  
was fast asleep in bed.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

\* \* \*

### WHOLE DUTY OF CHILDREN.

A child should always say what's true  
And speak when he is spoken to,  
And behave mannerly at table;  
At least as far as he is able.

Robt. Louis Stevenson.

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## THE FORKED TRAIL

Hobson's Choice. — Stout party (who has dropped cigar): "Now, which can I afford to lose—my cigar or my back buttons?" — London Opinion.

\* \* \*  
We can't deny to Cook our praise  
For his great feat and all his  
daring;  
Though we believe as a result  
All Cooks will be more overbearing.  
—Houston Post.

\* \* \*  
Her Amendment. — "Don't you like that quotation from Shakespeare: 'The friends thou hast and their adoration tried, grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel?'" he asked soulfully.  
"I think hoops of gold would be better," said the summer girl, shyly.  
—Life.

\* \* \*  
Getting Sympathy. — Young wife (rather nervously): O, cook, I must really speak to you. Your master is always complaining. One day it is the soup, the second day it is the fish, the third day it is the joint—in fact it is always something or other.  
Cook (with feeling): Well, mum, I'm sorry for you. It must be quite awful to live with a gentleman of that sort.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

\* \* \*  
Heard at Home.—Mrs. Fixem: I don't see what you men find in your club.  
Mr. Fixem: It's what we don't find.  
—Ally Sloper's.

\* \* \*  
"I understand that our friend Hunter," said Joakley, is working on a big money-making scheme to remove weeds. "The ideal!" exclaimed Brown. "I didn't know he took any interest in gardening." "He doesn't. He's merely laying his plans to capture old Smith's pretty widow."

\* \* \*  
The manager entered the office, his face clouded, his brow wrinkled in angry thought. He called the office-boy. Regarding the youth sternly, he said: "Boy do you smoke cigarettes?" "I d-do a l-little sir," stammered the youth. The manager fixed him with his eagle eye. "Then give me one," he said. "I left mine at home."

\* \* \*  
The new minister was inspecting a pawky Scots farmer's stock, and paused to admire a donkey. "Fine donkey that, Mackenzie," said the minister. "What d'ye ca' him?" "Maxwellton, meenister," was the reply. "Wherefore that, mon?" cried the visitor. "Because his brays are bonny," came the answer.

\* \* \*  
Gardener: "This is a tobacco plant in full flower." Lady: "How very interesting? And how long will it be before the cigars are ripe?"

\* \* \*  
Ethel, aged three, had been to visit her cousins, two fun-loving and romping boys. She had climbed upon her father's knee, and was telling him of her visit.

"Papa, every night John and George say their prayers they ask God to make them good boys," said she.

"That is nice," said papa.  
Then, thinking soberly for a few minutes, she said, "He ain't done it yet."

\* \* \*  
The editor was dying, says an exchange, but when the doctor bent over, placed his ear on his breast, and said, "Poor man! circulation almost gone!" the dying editor sat up and shouted, "You're a liar; we have the largest circulation in the country." — Atlanta Constitution.

The teacher asked Tommy what he could tell her about leaves. "Leaves," answered Tommy, "is a kind of florage to the trees. Trees leave out in the Spring and leave off in the Fall."

\* \* \*  
Little three-year-old Elner received a dime for taking a dose of castor-oil. The next day her big brother Fred asked her to pick up a basket of cobs.  
"How much will you give me?" she asked.

"A nickel," replied her brother.  
"Humph!" said Elner, "I can make more than that taking castor-oil."

\* \* \*  
A little three-year-old girl had an aunt who always wore eye-glasses for near-sightedness.

One day she happened to go into the room, and her aunt, who had taken off her glasses to clean them, asked the little one "if she should leave them off."

"No, auntie," replied the child.  
"Why not?" said her aunt.  
"Tause oo'll take told, auntie."

\* \* \*  
Having told his favorite joke four times over without eliciting even a polite smile from any of his listeners, the man turns angrily upon his heels and mutters:

"By George! I'll get a laugh on that story or know the reason why. I'll go tell it to Simpkins. He borrowed some money from me the other day." — Chicago Post.

\* \* \*  
A Scottish laird overheard some Lowland cattle-dealers discussing the use of "England" instead of "Britain" in Nelson's famous signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty." According to one patriotic Scot there was no question of the Admiral's forgetfulness, and when a companion expressed surprise at the "injustice" the patriot reassured him. "Nelson," he explained, "only 'expects' of the English; he said naething of Scotland, for he kent the Scotch would do theirs." — London Globe.

\* \* \*  
"Died in poverty!" cried the philosopher, scornfully. "Died in poverty, did he, an' you expect me to sympathize? What is there in dying in poverty? I've got to live in it." — The Sporting Times.

\* \* \*  
A—You seem to have pretty bad luck with your cooks.

B—Yes, the first stayed only three days and the second I can't get rid of.—Fliegende Blaetter.

\* \* \*  
About a year ago a cook informed her Boston mistress that she was apt to leave at any time, as she was engaged to be married. The mistress was genuinely sorry, as the woman is a good cook and steady. Time passed, however, without further word of leaving, though the happy man-to-be was a frequent caller in the kitchen. The other day the mistress was moved by curiosity to ask:

"When are you to be married, Nora?"

"Indade, an' it's niver at all, I'll be thinkin', mum," was the sad reply.

"Really? What is the trouble?"

"Tis this, mum. I won't marry Mike when he's drunk, an' when he's sober he won't marry me." — Judge.

\* \* \*  
"Was Amelia's father encouraging when you went to ask him for her hand?"

"Not very. He asked me to put the proposal in writing so I couldn't back out as all the others did." — Baltimore American.



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The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

Probably 1935 seems a long way off to you. By that time, I suppose, aeroplanes will be as numerous in the skies as steamers are on the seas now. I don't believe the fall of an aeroplane upon it would harm a Pedlarized-roof.

Yet, when 1935 begins the guarantee that goes with every square foot of my shingles will still have twelve months to run.

You may not be around then. I may not be here. But this powerful Company I head will be doing business; and the price of putting a new roof on your building will still stand as a mortgage upon our assets.

Understand me clearly:

If the Oshawa-shingled roof you put on this year fails—even on the last day of 1935—to make good to the letter the plain promises of our Guarantee, there's a new roof for nothing going on that building just as soon as we can get a man there.

Think that over for a minute. Think if it isn't a pretty clear evidence of merit in roofing.

That is what I call making good with Oshawa shingles. That is what you pay five cents per year per square for.

Seems to be worth the money, doesn't it?

*G. A. Pedlar*

ADVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here

**THEY DO ALL WE  
SAY THEY WILL  
AND MORE TOO**

in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

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